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THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
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Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 8th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 6th October 1863.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in the Office before the 9th instant.

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THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship COLUMBIAN, (2,352 Tons and 500 H.P.) Captain G. A. Grainger, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 14th October, at 9 A.M. from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Saturday, the 10th instant.

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THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
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Contents.—Interest on Rupees, from ¼ to 12 per cent.; Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange*, Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100$; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s. 1d. to 5s. 6d. per dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling at ditto; Commission or Inland Exchange from ⅛ to 10 per cent.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

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Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

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HERBERT & Co. RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PRESENTATION CARTE DE VISITE ALBUM.

A SPLENDIDLY bound volume, in Red Russia, with rims in dull gold, clasp, Lock and Key, Portraits four in a Page, and made to contain about

TWO HUNDRED PORTRAITS.

The above volume is filled with a beautiful selection of the choicest and most highly executed plain Cartes de visite, Rs. 250 net Cash.

-N. B.—Including most of the crowned heads of Europe, the leading Statesmen, the most celebrated of the Church, and, in short, it is a collection replete with interest in every respect.

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NOTICE.—Owing to the extent to which the disgraceful practice has been carried, of palming off inferior, indistinct, and inartistic productions as being original Photographs, HERBERT & Co. inform their correspondents that almost all genuine portraits bear the name of the Photographer or of the Publisher on the back or the front of the picture: where such a guarantee is not to be found, the Portraits, almost without exception, are utterly spurious.

HERBERT & Co. can guarantee that every portrait sold by them is a genuine production, and they solicit an inspection of their unequalled and interesting collection of Original Portraits, both plain and exquisitely colored.

CARTES DE VISITE.

AMONGST numerous other portraits of eminent men and those celebrated for any peculiar gift or accomplishment, HERBERT & Co. here enumerate a few of those that have been just received. To prevent disappointment an early inspection is solicited.

Price 12 Rupees per dozen. Plain.

Professor Airy.
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The Japanese Ambassadors, at present in England.
Dr. Babington.
M. W. Balfe, Esq.
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Mons. Berryer.
Sergeant Bodkin.
Rosa Bonheur.
Sir David Brewster.
Shirley Brooks.
Sir Benjamin Brodie.
The late I. K. Brunell.
Captain Burton.
Bruce, Lord Chief Justice.
Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer.
Rev. J. M. Bellew.
Baron Bunsen.
Sir James Brook.
Blondin.
Serjeant Ballantine.
John Bright.
Lord Brougham.
Sir John Burgoyne.
Louis Blanc.
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Mrs. Billington.
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Lord Cowley.
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Princess Mary of Cambridge.
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Lord Cranworth.
Eliza Cook.
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Rev. Dr. Cumming.
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Miss Cottrell.
Madame Celeste.
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Wilkie Collins.
Madame Carvalho.
Miss Kate Carson.
Duke of Devonshire.
Duleep Singh, the Maharajah.
Earl Ducie.
Professor Donaldson.
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Lord Dufferin.
Alexandre Dumas.
Charles Dickens.
Mrs. C. Dickens.
Lord Dundreary.
Sir Herbert Edwards.
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Paris Conference, comprising 14 original portraits (with key) of the Ambassadors of Europe.
Fairbairn, W.
Professor Faraday.
Fechter.
Count of Flanders.
W. P. Frith, R.A.
Princess Elizabeth of France, (from a picture in the Louvre) friend of Marie Antoinette.
Lord Gough.
Signor Giuglini.
W. E. Gladstone.
Miss Arabella Goddard.
Colonel Greathed.
General Sir Patrick Grant.
Dr. T. E. Gray.
Rev. C. Gresley.
Madame Grisi.
George Grote.
Guizot.
Signor Gordoni.
Sir Hope Grant.
Earl Granville.
Lord Ellenborough.
Lord Gomm.
Gibson, R. A.
Lord Grosvenor.
Duke of Hamilton.
Duchess of Hamilton.
Charles Halle.
Haliburton, T.
Sir John Herschell.
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Rev. Dr. Hook.
Thomas Hughes.
Professor Huxley.
D. D. Home.
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H. W. Longfellow.
Sir John Lawrence.
Lady Lawrence.
Earl of Lucan.
A. H. Layard.
Mark Lemon.
Abraham Lincoln.
Dr. Livingstone.
Longfellow, H. W.
Sir C. Lyell.
John Leech.
Dr. W. Lawrence.
Mons. Lesseps.
Miss Lousia Leclercq.
Miss Carlotta Leclercq.
The late Lord Macaulay
Daniel Maclise, R. A.
Duke of Manchester.
Duchess of Manchester.
Signor Mario.
Baron Martin.
Rev. Henry Melville.
Meyerbeer.
T. E. Millais, R. A.
Count de Morny.
Countess de Morny.
Miss Fanny Marston.
Mazzini.
Baron Marochetti.
Rev. Hugh McNeil.
Rev. Dr. Manning.
Mrs. Alfred Mellon, formerly Miss Woolgar, of the English Stage.
Celine Montelan.
Charles Mathews.
Mrs. Charles Mathews.
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The late Genl. Sir C. Napier.
The late Adm. Sir C. Napier.
Ex-King of Naples.
Ex-Queen of Naples.
Miss Florence Nightingale.
Marquis of Normanby.
Lawrence Oliphant.
General Sir James Outram.
Professor Owen.
Bishop of Oxford
The O'Donoghu
Captain Sherard Osborne.
Miss Oliver.
Lord Palmerston.
Lord Palmerston at the age of 29; taken from an excellent portrait in oil, in his Lordship's possession.
Rev. Punshon.
Sir F. Pollock.
Late Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington.
The present Sir Robert Peel.
Colonel Peard.
Paris Conference comprising 14 original portraits, (with key) of the Ambassadors of Europe.
Count Persigny.
Miss Louisa Pyne.
Mademoiselle Patti, in the celebrated "Shadow Song," from Dinorah, with three other Cartes of her favorite characters. These are specially interesting.
The late Madame Rachel.
Professor Ramsay.
Sims Reeves.
Madame Ristori.
Mr. F. Robson.
Signor Rossini.
Duchess of Roxburgh.
The Duke of Rutland.
The late Rev. F. W. Robertson of Brighton.
Rarey.
Earl Russell.
Duke of Richmond.
Roupell.
Lord Redcliffe.
Miss Ada Swanborough.
Madame Sherrington.
George A. Sala.
Sir Walter Scott.
Shakspeare.
Mrs. Stirling.
Earl of Shrewsbury.
Tom Sayers.
Earl of Shaftesbury.
Countess of Shaftesbury.
General Sir C. Straubenze.
Mrs. Beecher Stowe.
Lindsay Sloper.
Stanley, Vocalist.
S. G. O.
The late Albert Smith.
The late Robert Stephenson.
Duchess of Sutherland.
Miss Carlotta Leclercq.
Miss Louisa Leclercq.
Sir Emerson Tennant.
Professor Tennant.
Miss Lydia Thompson.
Alfred Tennyson.
Thackeray, W. M.
Mademoiselle Titiens.
Anthony Trollope.
F. M. Tupper.
Tom Taylor.
M. Thiers.
Tamberlik.
Professor Tyndall.
Signor Verdi.
V. Wallace.
Mrs. Windham.
Lord Westbury.
Duchess of Wellington
Professor Willis.
Sam Warren.
Spencer Walpole.
Rev. Dr. Whewell.
Professor Wheatstone.
General Windham.
Cardinal Wiseman.
Wagner.
Marie Wilton in four or five different characters.
General Williams, of Kars.
Dr. Trench.
Sir Charles Wood.
The late Rev. Dr. Wolff.
Mrs. Yelverton.

ORIGINAL CARTES DE VISITE THE ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND.

Price 12 Rs. per dozen, Plain.

Her Most Gracious Majesty The Queen.
H. R. H. The late Prince Consort.
H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.
H. R. H. The Princess Royal.
H. R. H. Princess Alice.
H. R. H. Prince Alfred.
H. R. H. Princess Helena.
H. R. H. Princess Louisa.
H. R. H. Prince Arthur.
H. R. H. Prince Leopold.
H. R. H. Princess Beatrice.

HERBERT & Co. can supply all the above Royal Portraits exquisitely colored by the first artists. Colored Rs. 25 per dozen.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CARTES DE VISITE OF ROYAL AND DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

HERBERT & Co. have also received a rare and beautiful assortment of Colored Photographs, a few of which are enumerated. Price, Colored Rs. 25 per dozen.

H. I. M. The Emperor of the French.
H. I. M. The Empress of the French.

There are five different Photographs of the Empress; one in out-door costume; one attired for the drawing-room; one arm-in-arm with the Emperor: and two in evening dress, all of them very beautiful.

Emperor of Russia, Empress of Russia.
H. R. H. The Duke of Cambridge.
H. R. H. The Duchess of Cambridge.
H. R. H. Princess Mary of Cambridge.
The King and The Queen of Holland.
The Ex-King and The Ex-Queen of Naples.

The exquisite Photograph of this beautiful lady is available in *four* different styles; one sitting, two standing, and one arm-in-arm with the Ex-King.

N. B.—The above were taken in Rome, July 1862.

The Grand Duchess of Baden.
The Prince and The Princess Leinigen.
Duchess of Wellington, Duchess of Manchester, Duchess of Roxburgh, Duchess of Sutherland, Grand Duchess St. Michael, and Princess Hohenzollern.
H. R. H. Prince Louis of Hesse.
The Crown Prince of Prussia and the Princess Royal.
The Duchess of Orleans.

October, 1863. HERBERT & Co.

Notices.

NOTICE.—We have commenced business as GENERAL MERCHANTS AND AGENTS on the Premises of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co., from this day.

1st October, 1863. S. NAREN & Co.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited up to the 10th October 1863, by the undersigned for the execution of the following works:—

New Barracks at Poorundhur.
Apothecary's Quarters at Ditto.
3 Large Bridges between Patus and Indapoor.

H. St. C. WILKINS, Captain,
Executive Engineer, P. D.
Poona, 29th September 1863.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Call of Rupees 21-13-1 or £2 per Share on the Shares now Rupees 87-4-4 or £8 paid, making Rupees 109-1-5 or £10 per Share called up.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Shareholders of this Company in India holding Shares upon which Rupees 87-4-4 or £8 per Share have been already called, are required to pay a further instalment of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per Share upon each such Share (making Rupees 109-1-5 or £10 per Share paid) on or before the 28th October next, at the Bank of Bombay; and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 28th October, the holders of the Shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their Shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid, but will, nevertheless, be chargable with interest upon the arrears at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture under the Company's Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845.

A Circular Letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each Shareholder.

By order,
W. R. HOARE, Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Byculla, 9th September 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 25 per share will be payable by the shareholders at the Bank's office on or before the 15th October next, and that interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls unpaid after that date.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARTHHUR J. LEWIS,
Bombay, 7th September 1863. Chairman.

BROKER'S LOAN, DISCOUNT, AND BANKING Co., (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the 3rd Call of Rs. 20 per Share falls due on the 1st October next, and the Shareholders are requested to pay the same at the Office of this Company, in default thereof interest will be charged at the rate of 9 per Cent, per annum.

The Shareholders who have not paid the 2nd Call are hereby requested to pay the same at the Office of this Company on or before the 8th October next, with interest thereon from the 8th instant, at 9 per Cent. per annum, in default thereof, the Shares will be liable to be forfeited to the Company, and whose Shares have been forfeited shall, notwithstanding, be liable to pay to the Company all Calls owing upon such Shares.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARDASEER BOMANJEE,
Bombay, 23rd September 1863. Manager.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

Loans and Discounts.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grant loans on the Security of Government Paper, goods, &c.

Deposits.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 26th September, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE WADIA, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, has contracted to sell to BOMANJEE KHODADAD ERANEE, also of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, the undermentioned pieces of ground situate at Pareil, without the Fort Walls of Bombay. Persons having any claims thereon or on any of them by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to us, at our Office, in Rampart Row, within 14 days from the date hereof, and persons withholding any claim will be deemed to have waived the same, and the Deed of Conveyance will be executed without regard to any claim.—Dated this 29th day of September 1863.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

First.—All that piece of ground bounded on the east by the public road leading from Bombay to Mahim, on the west by the ground herein 2ndly described, on the north partly by the ground of Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, partly by the ground of Dossabhoy Merwanjee Wadia, and partly by the ground of Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, and on the south by the ground of the said Dossabhoy Cursetjee Wadia.

Second.—All that piece of Enam ground bounded on the east partly by the ground of Jeejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy Bottlewalla, partly by the ground of the said Dossabhoy Cursetjee Wadia, partly by the ground herein firstly described, partly by the ground of the said Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, and partly by the ground herein fourthly described, on the west partly by the ground of the said Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, and partly by Government Salt Batty ground, on the north by a public passage and on the south by the ground of the said Jeejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy Bottlewalla.

Third.—All that piece of ground bounded on the east and north by the ground of the said Dossabhoy Merwanjee Wadia, on the west by the ground of the said Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, and on the south partly by the ground of the said Dossabhoy Merwanjee Wadia, and partly by the ground of the said Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia.

Fourth.—All that piece of ground bounded on the east by the ground of the said Dossabhoy Merwanjee Wadia, on the west by the ground herein secondly described, on the north by the public passage and on the south by the ground of the said Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia.

Fifth.—All that piece of Enam ground bounded on the east partly by the property of the said Dossabhoy Cursetjee Wadia, and partly by the public road leading from Bombay to Mahim, on the west partly by the Government Salt Batty ground and partly by the ground of Jehangeer Nowrojee Wadia, on the north by ground of Nowrojee Framjee Wadia, and on the south by the public passage.

SANGSTER and MANISTY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

The SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS have the honor to announce they will give four

FAREWELL CONCERTS

commencing THIS EVENING, October 8th, previous to their departure for England. The S. F. M. will produce on this occasion *novelty* of the highest order, among which will be found the following new original Songs:—

I SEE HER STILL IN MY DREAMS,
SHEEP-WASHING DAY,
THE MERRY SLEIGH BELLS,

and the laughable Farce of the VIRGINNY MUMMY as played before Her Majesty the Queen, and by the celebrated T. D. Rice for 100 consecutive nights in London.

DAVE CARSON

in his celebrated comic sketch of the

BULL'S RUN RECRUIT, or the RETURNED SOLDIER.

PROGRAMME:

Part I.

Introduction	San Francisco Minstrels.
Boatman's Serenade	Do. do. do.
I see her still in my dreams	T. P. Brower.
Sheep-washing day	Dave Carson.
Emmeline	H. Campbell.
Why did my Sarah sell me	Dave Carson.
The Merry Sleigh Bells	Brower & Company.
Strike the Chords	J. O. Pierce.

The 1st part to conclude with the

WHOLE HOG OR NONE,

with new local verses.

INTERMISSION OF 10 MINUTES.

DUET, TIBIA, AND PIANO.

The Bird of Paradise Waltz	Pierce & Palin.
The Bull's Run Recruit	Carson, Pierce, and Brower.
Ballad	H. C. Campbell.
MUSICAL INTERLUDE	J. O Pierce.

Part III

To conclude with the laughable Farce of the

VIRGINNY MUMMY;

OR

1,000 YEARS DEAD.

Dr. Doublehead	T. P. Brower.
George Barnewell	J. O. Pierce.
Ginger Blue	Dave Carson.

CARDS OF ADMISSION:

	Rupees
Dress Circle	Rupees 4
Stalls	„ 3
Upper Gallery	„ 2
Pit	„ 1

DRESS CIRCLE STRICTLY SELECT.

Notice.—The Seats in the Dress Circle are all numbered, and Tickets corresponding with the number on the Seats are issued at the Office of the *Times of India* only. On the day of performance, after 5 o'clock, tickets can be purchased at the doors. Doors open at half-past 7, performance to commence at a quarter to 9.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.

LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.

Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware - do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.

TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

Notices.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

WITH reference to the Advertisement dated 2nd September 1863, published by Government, at page 577 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and in the principal local Newspapers, inviting Tenders for the performance of the Printing and Lithographing Work required by them, Government will be prepared to allow the party whose Tender may be accepted, six months after the date on which he has been informed that such Tender has been accepted, to prepare for taking up the Contract.

By order,
A. D. ROBERTSON, Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 23rd September 1863.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THIS COMPANY will be held in the office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on THURSDAY 15th day of October 1863, at 2 P.M. to receive and consider the report of the Directors.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers.

AKBAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

અકબર કાતન પરેશ કુમપની, (લીમીટેડ)*

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the above Company, No. 9, Church Gate Street, up to 3 o'clock P.M., of SATURDAY the 10th proximo, for the erection of Godowns, and a Residence for the Company's Engineer on the Carnac Bunder.

Plans and particulars of the Buildings required to be erected will be shewn on application to the Secretaries.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of any tenders.

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 29th September 1863.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £500,000 Sterling.

INDIAN BRANCH.—SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS of the Company beg to call attention to their Rates of Premium for the Whole Term of Life with profits, which are lower than those of other Offices, in some cases *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged. Thus Assurers on that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage, independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of profits.

By order,
C. H. OGBOURNE,
Bombay, August 1863. Secretary for Western India.

NOTICE.

TO ENGINEER DEPARTMENTS, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c.

THE RUTNAGIREE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY JOINT STOCK COMPANY, (LIMITED).

THIS SOCIETY has been formed to meet a daily increasing want in Bombay and elsewhere, where labour and material, already so costly, must become doubly so owing to the vast building operations now in progress.

The Southern Concan is well known for the excellence of its workmen, especially Carpenters, Smiths, Boat-builders, and so forth. The highest wages, however, will rarely tempt them to accept permanent employ in Bombay or at any great distance from their homes. On the other hand, they gladly remain at a reduced scale of pay near their own homes in the Concan.

The Society has thus the command of any amount of skilled labour. It has also the advantage of paying but a nominal rent for the space occupied for its Establishment, while it has a sea-board, by which it can with facility obtain supplies of timber from the Malabar Coast, at a comparatively small cost. The Establishment is thus able to compete on the most favorable terms with the Bombay Artificers. It is prepared during the ensuing season to execute orders for every description of House fitting, such as Doors, Windows, Venetians, double or single, with or without frames, of Calicut Teak, Jackwood or any of the Jungle timbers. The Establishment has been fortunate enough to secure the superintendence of a European manager, of many years experience in the Government Arsenal. The work will be of the very best description and unsurpassed in Bombay, specimens will be shortly on view.

Prices will include delivery (during the fair season) at any Bombay Bunder or any of the ports on the South Coast.

Furniture of all descriptions made to order.

Drawings, Specifications, and Communications of all kinds to be addressed to the Secretary to the School of Industry at Rutnagiree.

The Society having a large contract to supply Cargo Boats to a well known Bombay Firm, will scarcely be able at present to execute other orders in this branch; but after this season, it will be prepared to build any description of boat or barge.

Early applications are solicited.

N. B. Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., have kindly consented to act as Agents to this Society.

जाहिरात.

इंजनेर हपिसर कारखाने दार घरें वगैरे बांधणारे यांस रतनागीरी येथील शिलपशाळे कडून प्रसिद्ध केली जाते आयेसाजे.

मुंबई व इतर ठिकाणीं जेथें मजुरी व सामान हल्लीं महाग आहे आणि पुसकळ कारखाने सुरू असल्या मुळें दुप्पट महाग होणार तेथें सामान व मदरे पुरविण्या साठीं ही कंपनी स्थापन झाली आहे.

या दक्षिण कोंकणांत कारागीर लोक व मुख्यतवें करून सुतार, लोहार, गलबतें बांधणारे वगदरे उत्कृष्ट आहेत हें प्रसिद्ध आहे परंतु जरी मोठा रोजमुरा दिला तरी आपले घर सोडुन मुंबई वगदरे ठिकाणीं अक्षयीं चाकरी कबूल करण्यास हे लोक झटत नाहींत लहान पगारावर आपले देशीं घराजवळ चाकरी आनंदानें पतकरितात याजमुळें पाहिजे तितके कसबी लोक या कंपनीस मिळूं शकतात आणि कारखान्या करितां जें घर कंपनीनें घेतलें आहे त्यास भाडें ही पडत नाहीं असे ठरलें असतां चाकेल व समुद्र किनाऱ्याची सोइ असल्या मुळें थोडे खर्चानें मलबारा कडून लांकूड आणण्यास या कंपनीस सुलभ पडतें या सर्व कारणांनी मुंबईतील कारागीर लोकांशी ही मंडळी सुलभ पणें कामांत बरोबरी करूं शकते घर संबंधीं सामान म्हणजे, दारें, खिडक्या, झिलमिल्या खिडक्या, येकेरी किंवा दुयी चौकटी शिवाय किंवा चौकटी सुद्धां कालिकोटी साग किंवा फणशी किंवा दुसरे जंगली लाकडाच्या तयार करून दिल्या जातील.

सरकारी आरसीनल कारखान्यांत पुसकळ वर्षें अनुभव घेतलेला असा येक युरोपियन गृहस्थ या कंपनीचे नशीबानें त्यास म्यानेजर मिळाला आहे काम फार पसंत मुंबई पेक्षां हीं चांगलें तयार होईल नमुने लवकरच पहाण्यास मिळतील.

उघाडीचे दिवसांत मुंबई किंवा दक्षण कोंकणचे कोणतेही बंदरीं सामान वगदरे पोंचते करून दिल्हें जाईल त्याचा खर्च किंमती शिवाय निराळा पडणार नाहीं.

सर्व प्रकारचे सामान मेजें वगदरे नमुन्या प्रमाणे तयार केलीं जातील.

नमुने व पत्रे व मदरे पाठवणे तीं रतनागीरी शिलपशाळेचे सक्रटारी यांचे नांवें पाठवावीं.

मुंबईचे एका नामांकित कंपनीस माल नेण्याच्या बोटी बांधून देण्याचा मोठा मक्ता आम्हीं केला आहे यामुळे हल्लीं दुसऱ्या बोटी बांधण्यास होणार नाहीं परंतु पेस्तर सालीं पाहीजे त्या प्रकारच्या बोटी बांधून दिल्या जातील.

ज्यांस सामान पाहिजे असेल त्यांनीं मेहेरबानी करून लवकर कळवावें.

सुचना—मेसरस निकल कंपनी यांनी रतनागीरीचे कंपनीचे येजंट होण्याचें कृपाकरून मान्य केलें आहे.

New Advertisements.

WANTED AN ASSISTANT GODOWN-keeper.—Only those who have had experience need apply. Address by letter to X. Y., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, GOOD SERVICEABLE BOATS. A GIG, TWO CUTTERS AND LIFE BOAT. Apply to the undersigned,

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents British I. S. N. Company, (Limited.)

TO LET.—A COMMODIOUS, UPPER-ROOMED BUNGALOW, situated next to the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba. From the 15th October. For rent and particulars, apply on the Premises.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rs. 1,500 per Share, is payable at the Office of the undersigned, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 7th October 1863.

CAUTION.

WITH reference to an Advertisement appearing in the *Times of India* of the 5th instant and in the *Bombay Summachar* of the 7th instant, to the effect that FURDOONJEE HORMUSJEE and HEERJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE, have contracted to sell a piece of Land at Malabar Hill, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 79, and a Bungalow built thereon assessed No. 556 and 558, I hereby caution the public, and the purchaser, whoever he may be, that the said piece of Land and the said Bungalow belongs to me, the undersigned, Meherbhy, widow of the late Hormusjee Cursetjee Shroff, and mother of the said Furdoonjee and Heerjeebhoy, and no authority or right has been given to any one to sell, mortgage, or rent my said Bungalow without my consent and if notwithstanding this notice, any person or persons contract to purchase, mortgage or hire the said Bungalow, it shall be at his or their own riks. He or they shall be liable for any damages or expenses that may be made for the annulment thereof.

MEHERBHY WIDOW of HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE.
Bombay, 7th October 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that PESTONJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, hath contracted and agreed to sell all those three several pieces or parcels of Foras Freehold Land or Ground, situate, lying, and being, at Bombay, in the Mahim District, near Dadur, with a range of Buildings, Bungalow, Shed, and two Stands, and Water Channels, now standing and built thereon, containing by admeasurement in all fourteen thousand and forty square yards or thereabouts, and which said pieces or parcels of Land are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 491, 484, 524, and 525; all persons having claim thereon by way of Mortgage, Inheritence, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Mr. JOHN MACFARLANE, Solicitor for the Purchaser, at his Office, in Forbes Street, within 10 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 7th day of October 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership business carried on since the 2nd day of November 1862, by LUKHMIDASS HUNSRAJ and KESSOWJEE LADHA, under the name of Champsey Ladhabhai and Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 8th September last; and the said Lukhmidass Hunsraj has no interest in the trade now carried on under the same designation, by the said Kessowjee Ladha in partnership with other individuals. Dated this 7th day of October 1863.

KELLY and HORE, Solicitors for Lukhmidass Hunsraj.

NOTICE.—Applications having been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on its Ecclesiastical Side, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of HEERJEE JETTSEY, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased may be granted to MANBAYE, Widow of the said deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized. Dated this 7th day of October 1863.

SANGSTER and MANISTY, Applicant's Proctors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JEWAJEE MANOCKJEE, of Bombay, Parsee, has agreed to sell to THUKER KHATAO KHEMJEE, and KHATAO PURSHOTUM, all that Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground, with three Messuages, Tenements, or Dwelling Houses, standing thereon, situate within the Fort, at a place called or known as Golevar Street, and assessed in the Book of the Collector of Assessment under No 5, bounded on the East by a public passage, called Golevar Lane, on the West by a public water drain, on the North by a public passage, and on the South by the property of the said Jewajee Manockjee; All persons having any claim thereto by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to us, the Solicitors for the purchasers, at our Office, in Rampart Raw, within eight days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim. Dated this 7th day of October 1863.

SANGSTER and MANISTY, Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that SOOUDRABAEE, Widow and Executrix of the late PUDBHANAB WASSOODEWJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo, and CRUSTNARAO PUDBHANABJEE, the Son of the said PUDBHANAB WASSOODEWJEE, have contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, situate, lying, and being, in a certain Street called "Love Lane," at Mazagon, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector for Pension and Tax under No. 49, in the name of the late Wassoodewjee Purshotumjee, and assesed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 177, admeasuring ten thousand square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of His Highness Aga Khan, on the West by the property of Nursoo Natha, on the North by the public street, or road, called the Love Lane, and on the South by the property of the late Manockjee Limjee, all and every person or persons having any claim to or on the said piece or parcel of Land or Ground by way of Mortgage, or Inheritable Right, or being otherwise interested therein or entitled thereto, are hereby required to make the same known to me, the undersigned, at my Office, No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise they, he or she will be precluded therefrom, and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated 7th October 1863.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Purchasers' Solicitor.

Houses, &c., to Let.

TO BE LET.—TWO ROOMS either for Office, or Godown. Apply to DOSSABHOY BYRAMJEE & Co., No. 3, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

TO BE LET, FROM 1st OCTOBER 1863, TWO LARGE GODOWNS, underneath Messrs. Brown, Clough & Co. Apply to Messrs. PESTONJEE and RADASEER EDULJEE SOOKIA, on the Premises.

Bombay, 18th September 1863.

TO LET.—(Whole or in separate apartments), the premises lately in the occupation of Messrs. Dadabhoy and Manockjee in Meadow Street, Fort, known as the "Royal Hotel," consisting of suites of Apartments on three stories facing the sea, with extensive Godowns, &c. Suitable for a Bank or Merchants' Offices. Apply on the premises.

Wanted.

WANTED BY THE "KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY, (LIMITED)," a competent European to manage the whole out-door business of the Company. He must be conversant with the native languages, and have had experience in the Landing and Shipping of Goods. Applications enclosing copies of Testimonials, and stating qualifications and amount of salary required, to be sent *post paid* to the undersigned on or before the 15th October next.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Kurrachee, 21st September 1863.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS FOR CLERKSHIPS in this Company's service. Salary from Rupees 25 to Rupees 50 per month, with a prospect of promotion to higher office.

Good penmanship, and a practical knowledge of arithmetic, and of the English language, are indispensable.

Applications, accompanied by testimonials, should be sent in before the 10th October instant.

W. R. HOARE, Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Byculla, 1st October 1863.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

TENDERS are invited for cutting the Proprietor's Trees for two years in Kusba Mullar and other Villages in the Salsette Talooka, Tanna Zillah, excepting Teak, Khair, Date and Palm Trees, the Trees in the two Gardens, Travellers' resting Trees and the boundary and other Trees belonging to the Ryots of the Villages.

KUSBA MULLAR.

Mangoe Trees standing in the interior and hilly parts of the Village.
Woondee Poonawa...... ......ditto...... ...... ditto.
Miscellaneous Trees.... ... ...ditto...... ...... ditto.

MOUZA ARRAM.

Mangoe Trees in the interior and hilly parts of the place.
Miscellaneous Trees.........ditto...... ...... ditto.

MOUZA KUNNAYREE.

Mangoe Trees in the interior and hilly parts of the place.
Miscellaneous Trees.........ditto...... ...... ditto.

MOUZA TOOLSEE.

Mangoe Trees in the interior and hilly parts of the place.
Miscellaneous Trees.........ditto...... ...... ditto.

Tenders will be received up to 30th October 1863.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tenders.

For further particulars apply to the Carkoon of the Proprietors at Mullar or in the Fort, at Messrs. CURSETJEE ARDASEER & Co.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PURCHASERS OF LAND AND HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY.

MESSRS. HUNT, MONNET & Co. have been instructed to offer

DAPOORIE HOUSE and grounds for sale.

The Property consists of 77 acres and 22 Goontas of excellent soil and contains good wells. The Gardens have been laid out at much expense, and contain many rare and valuable trees.

A plan of the grounds has been deposited with the Advertisers who will be happy to allow inspection to any one desiring to see it.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to

HUNT, MONNET & Co., Poona.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 8th October 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight......	2s. 0⅝d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0⅞d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do.	2s. 0⅞d.
Calcutta	At sight............	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	155 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	220 prem.
Bank of India......	25	......	2½ prem.
Broker's BankingCo.	20	......	15 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	56 prem.
Commercial Bank ...	500	4 do.	70 prem. ex-div
CharteredBank of India, A. & China ...	200	2½ do.	55 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China ...	250	5 do.	160 prem.
Joint Stock Bank ...	20	......	39 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank........	1,000	4½ do.	130 prem.
Royal Bank of India	75	......	10 prem.
Comptoird'Escompte de Paris........	200	4½ do.	No quotation.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co. ...	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 33,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.....	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 27,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.......	3,667	575 per share...	Rs. 10,500 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co...	4,000	350 per share ...	Rs. 2,500 pm. p. share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 per share ...	Rs. 35,000 per share } pm.
Do. B „	5,000	......	
Frere Press Co. ...	250	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co......	4,000	......	Rs. 28,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co. ...	800	......	Rs. 1,200 to 1,300 prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. ConsolidatedStock.	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares.	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 prem. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co. ...	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,700 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 100 prem.
ManockjiPittySpinning&WeavingCo.	850	......	Rs. 50 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co. ...	2,500	140 Rs.p. share	Rs. 300 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co. ...	1,500	......	Rs. 300 prem.
VictoriaSpinningCo.	5,000		Rs. 2,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 800
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2,500	......	Rs. 1,000 prem.
Colaba Land Co.....	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 45,000.
Bonded Warehouse ..	200	......	No purchasers.
House and Land Investment Company	200	......	125 prem.
Bombay Shipping Co	1,500	......	4,000 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	140 discount.
Oriental Ship Owning Association ...	250	......	110 prem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	40 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	100 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan...... ... 102½
„ Loan 1835-36 .... }
„ Loan 1842-43 .... } 98½
„ Loan 1854-55 .... }
New Five per Cent. Loan............ 107½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan......... 117½ prem.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each....................Rs. 10-3-3
Bank of England Notes............ „ 10-2-0
Spanish Dollars.................... „ 240
Carolus .... „ 300
Mexican Dollars.................... „ 225
German Crowns .... „ 213
Five-Franc Pieces................ „ 208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver .... „ 106⅜
Gold Leaf .... „ 10 9-0

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ....£3 2s. 6d. to £3 12s. 6d.
„ (Seed) ....£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
To London (Cotton) ....£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. 0d.
„ (Seed)............£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
To China .... }
To Clyde .... } No offers.
To Hull................................ }
To Calcutta and back ....Rs. 17 to 18

(PRICES CURRENT (30th Sept. 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba — Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)........... Rs. 545 to 550
New Dhollera, (ready.) .... „ 542 to 544
New Bhownuggur, (ready.) .... „ 542 to 544
New Oomravuttee .... „ 505 to 510
New Compta, (ready.)...................... „ 532 to 535
New Dharwar Sawginned .... „ 605 to 610
New Barsee and Nuggur .... „ 505 to 507
New Veeravul .... „ 510 to 515
New Khandeish .... „ 490 to 495
New Poratchee............................ „ 520 to 522
New Accote .... „ 520 to 525
New Mangalore .... „ 525 to 526
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,605 to Rs. 1,610.
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6 14 to 7 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... „ 6 10 to 6 12
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)........... „ 32 to 33
„ 37 to 38
Niger .... „ 27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
Oct. 7	Mamoody	Nacoda	Bunder Abass 17 September.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDER.	TO
Oct. 7	Barbara................	Wilson............	Liverpool.
	Elphinstone (s)	Athey	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ship *Mamoody*, from Bunder Abass.—Two natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, to Surat.—One hundred and twenty-five natives.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The Ship *Sea Lion*, Nacoda, bound to Calcutta obtained her Port clearance yesterday.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
P. and O. Company's steamer *Benares*, for Aden and Suez.
Brig *Wagjee*, for Cannanore and Tellichery.
Steamer *Persia*, for Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 7TH OCTOBER 1863.

For London.

Chapman.—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Robert Frith and Co.; 127 pieces moye teeth, 4 cwt. 16 lbs., Momud Royey.

For Liverpool.

Tangier.—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Dwarkadass Vusunjee; 100½ bales cotton, 351¾ cwt., Purbhoodass Nagurdass.

Remington.—155 bales cotton, 542½ cwt., Eduljee Framjee and Co.; 230 bales cotton, 805 cwt., Jewraz Balloo.

Baron Renfrew.—110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., M. Rogers and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Soma Jetsee; 100½ bales cotton, 351½ cwt., Lulloobhoy Manecklall and Co.

Aaron Brown.—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Poonsy Velljee; 400 bundles linseed, 200 cwt.; 80 bundles bhoysing seed, 40 cwt. Khimjee Visram and Co.

Magdalen.—400 bags sursee seed, 200 cwt., Rowchund Amoolluck.

Lancastrian.—55 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., Eduljee Kapundiarjee; 20 bales cotton, 70 cwt., Dadabhoy Hormusjee and Co.

Joshua.—2 bales cotton, 7 cwt., Ebram Noordin and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Venayeck Ramchunder and Co.; 56 bales Cotton, 196 cwt., Mooljee Dewjee.

Bates Family.—40 bales wool, 120 cwt., Doongersy Toolsidass.

Oriental.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Ragowjee Chutoorbhoz; 64 packages castor seed, Luckmedass Sewjee; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Dhunjee Luckmechund.

Minnihaha.—400 bags linseed, 600 cwt., Varesy Mallee.

Beeston Castle.—400 bales cotton, 1,490 cwt., Nusserwanjee Manockjee.

Euroclydon.—60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Jairam Khimjee; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.

Hahneman.—350 bags saltpetre, 525 cwt., G. Burstall and Co.; 600 bags linseed, 900 cwt., Jeatha Jairaz.

Celuta.—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 20 bundles coffee, 10 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Sea Park.—60 bales wool, 180 cwt., Megjee Courjee.

Lord Palmerston.—26 bales cotton, 91 cwt., Mahomed Dhorumsee and Co.; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Mahomed Perara and Co.; 120 bales cotton, 390 cwt., J. N. Wadia's Sons and Co.; 30 bales cotton, 105 cwt., Heerachund Vujachund; 278 bundles linseed, 239 cwt., Vusunjee Munsey.

Flying Venus.—204 bags ginjelly seed, 360 cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Benares.*—1 box old silver plate, Leckie & Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Azof.*—1 box silk caps, 100 nos., Nusserwanjee Aderjee.

Steamer *John Bright.*—1 box silk handkerchieves, 48 corges, Hajee Esse Ellias; 1 box silk handkerchieves, 899 nos., Cowasjee Bhimjee; 75 bottles quicksilver, 5,625 lbs., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 50 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 27 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.; 17 packages sharkfins, 62 cwt. 1 qr. 18 lbs., Hajeebhoy Lalljee.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Azof.*—40 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Goolabroy Thackersee.

Steamer *John Bright.*—5 chests M. opium, 149 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.; 7 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Moolchund Pursotum.

For Colombo.

Steamer *John Bright.*—1 box Europe piano, Hajee Sa Rajpall; 56 bales grey shirtings, 2,800 pieces Robinson and Co.; 23 bales grey shirtings, 1,151 pieces, Volkart Brothers; 20 bales grey shirtings, 1,000 pieces, Robinson and Co.; 34 boxes specie, Oriental Bank.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1. Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2. Coromandel	
3. Goolanar	
4. Hugh Rose	
5. Snake	
6. Zenobia..............................	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.
750 Chapman, R. Harland—B. H. Cama. (c. l. Sept. 17)
793 Gloriana, Vaile—Ewart, Latham & Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
1033 Aaron Brown, S. Rogers—D. & Sorabjee. (c. l. Sept. 12)
1287 Annot Lyne, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.
904 Baron Renfrew, Rees—Killick Nixon & Co.
639 Barbara, Wilson—Burjorjee & Co. (c. l. Aug. 17)
2153 Bates Family, J. Hogg—Bates & Co. (c. l. Sept. 23)
1005 Beeston Castle, Corney—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 25)
668 Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Sept. 1)
990 City of Brussels,—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. Sept. 22)
651 Diligentia, A. Porter—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. l. Sept. 10)
890 Edendale, Martin—Peel Cassels & Co.
1091 Eliphalet Greeley—P. Hormusjee Sons (c. l. Sept. 22)
1325 Euroclydon, Wright—Nasmyth & Co.
1393 Flying Venus, H. Litton—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Oct. 6)
1328 Hahneman, Phillips—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)
1117 Helen Scott, Cunningham.—Coupland & Co.
1163 India, Guthrie—W. & A. Graham & Co.
804 Joshua, Bartlett—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Sept. 22)
855 Lady Havelock, Stevens, Brothers & Co. (c. l. Oct. 2)
1236 Lancastrian, T. Donaldson—G. S. King&Co.(c.l. Sept. 17)
1057 Lord Palmerston, Halcrow—R. Steuart&Co. (c.l.Sept16)
459 Magdalene, R. Andrew—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l.Sept. 14)
773 Mahratta,Wilson—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c.l. Oct. 3)
1745 Merchant Prince, Tra,—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
844 Minnehaha, Morgan—Burjorjee & Co. (c. l. Sept. 25)
1669 Oriental, J. Ballard—Cursetjee Jamsetjee.(c. l. Sept. 23)
999 Remington, Pearson—Remington & Co. (c. l. Sept. 8)
1357 Salsette, Dawson—Stoehr, Prieger & Co. (c.l. Sept. 10)
744 Seapark, Bell—Grey & Co. (l. c. Sept. 14)
965 Tangier, Owens—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Sept. 8)
1152 Tythonus, Alexander—R. Scovell & Co· (c. l. Sept. 26)
104 Veteran, Duncan—Robert Frith & Co. (c. l. Aug. 13)
FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.
966 Benares, J. G. Gribble. (c. l. Oct. 7)
MAURITIUS.
593 Sea Lion, Alexander—Seaman Shaw.
FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
734 Sydney (s), A. Melville—B. I. S. N. Co.
FOR ZANZIBAR.
284 Parsee, Burke. (c. l. Oct. 3)
FOR MAULMAIN.
1187 Lady Franklin, C. Rawle—Dossabhoy & Byramjee.
592 Princess Royal, Anderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
FOR PENANG.
293 Sir Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. E. Sidick. (c. l. Sep. 21)
FOR HONGKONG.
700 Azof, (Refitting.) (c. l. Oct. 6)
FOR CALCUTTA AND COCHIN.
694 Mayaram Dayaram—H. C. Latiff Cadoo. (c.l. Sept. 28)
FOR COLOMBO AND CHINA.
677 John Bright (s), Betham—C. M. S. N. Co. (c.l.Sept. 28)
FOR COLOMBO.
541 Naval Brigade, Moon—Stewart & Co.
FOR HAVRE.
411 Maupertius, Leborgue—Jules Sick & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
956 Esmeralda, York—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
FOR KURRACHEE.
290 Tilly (s), Taunton—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)
FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
581 Persia (s), G. Greig—B. I. S. N. Company. (c. l. Oct. 7.)
NOT FIXED.
Ammanatool Currim, Nacoda.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
277 Bombay (s), J. Wooley—C. Nusserwanjee. (For sale.)
559 Bombay Castle (s), Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co. (in dock.)
534 Bushire Merchant, Miller—Hajee A. S. Cadoo.
207 Dadloy, Nacoda—Mahomedbhoy Oomerbhoy.
801 Dalhousie (s), Moreland—B. I. S. N. Co.
1440 Eliza, Nickerson, Stearns, Hobart & Co.
633 Faize Allum, Stafford.
201 Futle Mubarrack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Manekchund.
189 Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
365 Governor Higginson (s),Calder—B. I. S. N. Co.(in dock)
733 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
508 Kossuth, J. Bennett.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowsajee Eduljee & Co.
624 Maria Gray, Henderson.
307 Muckee, Nacoda—Ally M. Khan.
446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—C. Nathabhoy & Sons.
545 Noma Vidal (s), Ranro—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.
791 Robins, Coates—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
346 Robertson, James—Stenhouse & Co.
818 Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.
896 Summerllee, R. Hughes.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

541 Nepaul, Carling.
1350 Pottinger, (laid up.)
1240 Simla, A. B. Farquhar
742 Singapore (s), Pinhey.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.
364 James Wilson, Shepherd.
450 Jessica, Towill.
655 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
630 Salo, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co,
FOR MARSEILLES.
531 Dover Court, Heigh.
367 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Cursetjee & Co.
FOR MOULMEIN.
500 Anna Henderson, Elmslie—Fleming & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
349 Leucothea (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.
510 Caroline Agnes, Ovenstone—W. Nicol & Co.
Charente (s),
815 City of Carlisle, Pentreath—Peel, Cassel & Co. July 31
710 Coleroon, Hall—Peel, Cassels & Co. July 15
1045 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.
850 Confidence, Heily—W. Nicol & Co.
441 Dorothy, Bruce.
1153 East, Boyd. Aug. 28
927 Edmund Graham, McIntyre.
1066 Egeria, Pollock—Martin, Young & Co.
480 Empress, Piers.
810 Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co. July 20
1061 Gilbert Thompson, Cooper—E. Betes & Co. Aug. 11
1168 Glasgow, Taylor. June 18
H. M. St. Assaye.
1086 Marian Moore, Monce. Aug. 17
731 Percy Douglas, Humon.
956 Preston, Meffett—Lyon Brothers & Co. July 4
824 Queen of the North, Crombie—A.H.Huschke&Co.July24
2346 Rangoon (s), Burne—P. & O. Co. Aug. 31
861 Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.
893 Sebastean Cabot, Morgan.
1231 Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Aug. 21
799 Sir Ralph Abercombie, Macdonald.
1045 Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co. July 31
980 Southampton, Limstrong.
1001 St. Hilda, Clark—A. H. Huschke & Co. July 3
Tweed.
1064 Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co. Sept. 3
1047 Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Aug. 10
FROM LIVERPOOL.
1133 Admiral Lyons, Thompson—Robinson. & Co. June 19
824 Adriatic, Scott.
1001 Algiers, Buchanan.
847 Anonyma, Cuthbertson—W. Nicol & Co. Aug. 31
1324 Belgravia, Pentecost—Lyon Brothers & Co. July 18
1282 Canova, Hayes—W. Nicol & Co. July 2
766 Coromandel, Smith. July 17
590 Coylon, Latham.
1059 Charger, Smyth. June 19
713 Charles Horsfall, Thompson.
1130 Cicero, Alexander.
1478 Cimber, Copperholdt July 31
1073 City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.
680 Clyde, Jourdain—E. Bates & Co. July 14
760 Dorothy—G. S. King & Co. Aug. 7
1015 Ellen Bates, Lowrie—E. Bates & Co. Aug. 7
1094 Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss. July 18
937 Flower of the Forest, Bansley—Coupland & Co. Aug. 2
1346 Harmonides, Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.
845 Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co. Aug. 27
952 Indian Queen, Jago. June 30
1198 James Smith, Savoury. May 30
843 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.
792 Japanese, Baird—Lyon Brothers & Co. June 30
686 Iduna, Sandberg. July 28
978 Kildare, Hedcock—E. Bates & Co. June 29
Malvern, Clarkson. July 17
965 Margaret, Faulkner.
Marista, Brown.
747 Miletus, Shaw.
Montrose—Remington & Co.
643 Moreno, Whiting.
697 Morning Star, Taverner—Canjee Liladhur & Co.
1082 Palinurus, Tegan. Aug. 1
1117 Protector, Clark. Aug. 1
1337 Queen of the Seas, Peters. Aug. 29
727 Radnagore, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co. Aug. 20
641 Robert Ritson, Brough—A. H. Huschke & Co.
1101 Shannon.
264 Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
776 Superb, Bonner. Aug. 13
982 Trenton, Walker. Aug. 20
1349 Uncas, Greely. Aug. 2
1250 Victoria Cross.
1131 War Cloud, Logan. Aug. 1
1015 William Carvill, Copeland.—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1073 Zambia, Miller.
FROM LONDON VIA TABLE BAY.
890 Stamboul, Towar—Wallace & Co. July 30
FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.
184 Fairy Rock, Robilliard. July 25
346 Jumna, Phillips. July 15
1061 Kirkham, Routledge,
FROM LIVERPOOL VIA PERSIAN GULF.
909 Khimjee Odowjee, Salt—E. Bates & Co. June 25
FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.
Baron Macauley, Cunningham. July 3
998 Diadem.
1343 George A. Holt, Robinson. May 22
811 Missouri, Calhoun. April 20
906 Rosalie, Williams—Lyon, Brothers & Co,
FROM LONDON VIA ZANZIBAR.
Enfield, Reed.
FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.
1100 Eldorado, Hayes.
560 Tallulas, Percival. June 28
FROM BANGKOK.
890 Prince of Wales, Wincklers.
FROM CARDIFF.
427 Enterprise, Hayes.
810 Fort Regent.
FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.
1055 Englishman, Hardwick. May 22
1134 Epaminondas, Heasley.
960 Falkland, Pender.
346 Jane Francis, McIntosh. May 28
533 Neptune, Veary.
FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.
750 Martha Bowker, Goodburn.
538 Shamrock, Gilley.
704 Statelie, Barker. July 3
FROM SYDNEY.
1204 Princess of Wales—Grey & Co.
FROM SUNDERLAND.
1057 Gladstone.
1724 Eagle, Cuthbert. Aug. 1
428 Malvern.
867 Mogul. July 3
FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.
1047 Beaumonde.
1047 Euxine, Henderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.
1199 Baden. July 3
460 Chasley.
780 Manlius
FROM NEWCASTLE VIA BEYROUT.
471 Aon.
1127 Earl of Elgin. July 31

BENGAL.

THE Telegraph of Sept. 27 announced the arrivals of the *Shelomithe*, Moollah, from Jedda 1st Aug.; touched at Malabar Coast 8th Sept.; *Kurrachee*, Clark from Liverpool 9th June; *Melicete*, Gould, from Colombo 18th Sept.; *Garnet*, Bradford, from Rio de Janeiro 24th July; *Janet Cowan*, McKardar, from Bombay 7th Sept; *British Trident*, Haddock, from Melborne 10th July; touched at Galle 8th September, and left 17th Sept.; *Sirocco*, Roy, from Bombay 9th Sept,; *Earl Clart*, (Captain's name ilegible) from Mauritius 30th Aug.; *Ala*, Ross, from Mauritius 31st Aug.; *General Windham*, Forbes, from Liverpool 18th Sept.; *Bengal* Henry, from Suez 5th Sept.; touched at Aden 11th, Galle 19th and Madras 24th Sept.; *Bailly de suffer n*, and *Cutch Merchant*, particlars not received.

MADRAS.

September 30, Ship *Hippolyta*, Captain Follett, from Calcutta 21st September.

October 1, Ship *Thomas Hamlin*, Captain W. H. Menzies, from Pondicherry 29th September.

Do. Screw-steamer *Calcutta*, Captain Wright from London and Cape.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 7.

Cameron, Lieut.-Colonel, 4th K. O. Regt., on leave, from Poona.
Wray, Major J., Deputy Quarter Master General, to rejoin, from Poona.
Harris, Lieut., 1st Lancers, to join, from Poona.
Carey, Captain A., R. A., on duty, from Rajkote.
Johnstone, Major R. M., H. M.'s 1st Grenadiers, on leave, from Poona.
Pringle, Surgeon Major J., Madras Army, on leave, from Cannanore.
Neale, Captain W. A., H. M.'s 3rd Regt. N. I., on duty from Malligaum.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 7.

Cunningham, Lieut, E., Sappers and Miners, on sick leave to Poona.
Haggard, Major T. T., Agent for Gunpowder, on duty, to Kirkee.
Fraser, Lieut. A. T., Royal Madras Engineers, on duty to Secunderabad.
Johnstone, Major R. M., H. M.'s 1st Grenadiers, on leave, to Bhooj.

GARRISON ORDERS.—OCT. 7TH 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 103rd Regt., the officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.
The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.
1. The Committee of which Captain Combe, 18th Regt. N. I. is President is dissolved.
2. A Committee composed as follows will assemble on Friday next the 9th instant at 11 A.M. at the Commissariat Stores Military Store Lane to examine two Vats of Bhandoop spirits.
President.—Captain Herne 103rd Regt.
Members.—Two Subalterns 103rd Regt.
3. The Preliminary Examination Committee of which Captain Jacob, 18th Regt. N. I., is President is dissolved.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 6th October 1863.

The following promotion in the Commissariat Department is made.

Sub-Conductor George Savage of the Cattle Branch to be Acting Conductor from the 9th June 1863, vice Firm on Furlough to Europe.

The undermentioned Officers have passed the required examination in the Native language as follows:—

Hindoostanee Staff Test.
Captain A. N. Wilson 4th Foot.
Brevet Major F. Roome 10th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. E. H. Noyes 10th Regt. N. I.
Assistant Surgeon Ward Medical Establishment.

Serjeant Major D. Wilkins A 4 Royal Horse Artillery has passed the prescribed, Colloquial examination in the Hindoostanee language.

Gunner Eugene Schnald 21st Brigade Royal Artillery, attached to the Central Military school, is directed to join the General Depot in view to his discharge being carried out.

Letters to the Editor.

FROM BUSSORAH TO ENGLAND.

SIR,—Will any of your readers be so good as to give me a few hints regarding the journey from Bussorah to England, the time it takes, whether it is safe, expensive, or otherwise.

I am desirous of returning home that way, and any information on the subject through the columns of your esteemed journal, will meet with the hearty thanks of

Bombay, 7th October 1863. VOYAGEUR.

MUGGURS.

SIR,—I wrote you a letter a week or two ago, about the Muggurs or Crocodiles near Kurrachee. I see by a Kurrachee paper that while Government has been sleeping, they have been biting away as hard as ever, and that six persons who had been severely lacerated, were admitted to the Civil Hospital last month.

Now, Mr. Editor, could we not have some of these scaly gentry down here, in place of Mr. Forjett's Elephants with the proposed iron tipped Balmorals.

Fancy the levelling effect of a hundred massive Muggur's tails on our metalled roads. There need be no fear about the tenderness of *their* skins,—*they* want no boots or other preservatives. Get our intelligent Municipal Commissioners to give my enemies a trial, and *they'll* prove their bark is as hard as their bite.—Yours,

Bombay, 7th October 1863. ANTI-MUGGUR.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At the Junction Bellasis Road on the 7th instant, the wife of Reverend F. S. Ferro of a daughter.

At Oak Lodge, Mussoorie, on the 26th September, the wife of Major E. W. E. Walker, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

On the 18th September, the wife of J. M. Berrill, Esq. Assistant District Superintendent of Police, in charge of Sumbulpore, Central Provinces, of a son.

At Plamcottah, on the 23rd September, the wife of Lieut. G. H. Oakes, 39th Regt. M. N. I., of a daughter.

At Arrah, Zillah Shahabad, on the 22nd Sept. the wife of S. Dacosta, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Byculla Church, on the 6th October, by the Rev. C. Laing, John P. Hornsby Esq., to Charlotte Helen, eldest daughter of the Rev. C. C. Menge, C. M. S. Malligaum.

At St. George's Cathedral, Madras, on the 30th September, by the Revd. Dr. Murphy, Kinsay Beaumont Thomas, to Eliza Bland, eldest daughter of the late Robert Welford, Esq., of Irthlingboro' Northamptonshire.

On the 1st October, at St. George's Cathedral Madras, by the Revd. R. Murphy, L. L. D., Howard Haughton Ashworth, Esquire, of Calcutta, to Anne Nicholson, eldest daughter of Alexander Orr, Esquire, Solicitor.—No Cards.

At Bangalore, at St. John's Church, on Thursday the 1st October 1863, Commissariat Staff Serjeant Duncan Geddis to Miss Lydia Barnes, daughter of Pensioner Samuel Barnes.

DEATH.

At Shoolagberry, on the 22nd September, Mr. J. H. Archbald, only surviving son of the late Quarter Master Richard Archbald.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer BENARES, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th October 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

Weight	*Via Marseilles.*	*Via Southampton.*
under ½ ounce...	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
„ 1 „ ... „	0 13 4	„ 0 8 0
„ 2 „ ... „	1 10 8	„ 1 0 0
„ 3 „ ... „	2 8 0	„ 1 8 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer COLUMBIAN, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 13th Oct. 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCIND.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

THE MAILS FOR COLUMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

The Mails for Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong per Steamer *John Bright*, will be closed THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 o'clock P.M.

Letters &c. sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland Postage.

MAILS FOR GALLE AND HONGKONG.

The Mails for Galle, Singapore, and Hongkong per Steamer *Azof*, will be closed on Friday, the 9th inst., at 5 o'clock P.M.

Letters, &c., sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian postage.

THE MAILS FOR KARWAR (LATE SADASHAWGURH,) &c. &c.

The Mails for Karwar (late Sadashawgurh,) Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Columbo, Madras, Coconada, Bimplipatam and Calcutta per Steamer *Persia*, will be closed on TUESDAY next, the 13th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

Letters &c., for the PERSIAN GULF, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should, however, parties desire there letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN..................	Sept. 17	KURRACHEE............	Sept. 30
AGRA	Sept. 26	LAHORE	Sept. 23
ALLAHABAD	Sept. 19	LONDON	Sept. 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Sept. 7	MADRAS	Oct. 2
BANGALORE...........	Oct. 2	MALTA	Sept. 9
COCHIN	Sept. 26	MEERUT	Sept. 29
CALCUTTA	Sept. 28	OUDH	Sept. 30
CAPE....................	Aug 3	PUNJAUB	Sept. 16
CEYLON	Oct. 1	PENANG	Sept. 20
DELHI	Oct. 2	RANGOON	Sept. 11
FRANCE	Sept. 5	SUEZ	Sept. 15
HONGKONG	Sept. 11	SINGAPORE	Sept. 16

CALENDAR.—OCTOBER.—1863.

New Moon.........Monday 12d. 11h. 33 2m. P.M.
First Quarter ...Tuesday 20d. 6h. 56.7m A.M.
Full Moon.........Monday 26d. 10h. 46.5m. P M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire
			h. m.	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	
Thur.	8	Mercury sets at 5.49.	5 53	5 42	8 4	8 38	Date 6th October. Time—8h. 58m. 56s. P.
Fri.	9	St. Denys, B.	5 53	5 41	9 8	9 10	
Sat.	10	Uranus rises at 9h 30m. P.M.	5 54	5 41	9 30	9 49	
Sun.	11	19th Sunday aft. Try.	5 54	5 39	10 6	10 25	
Mon.	12	Daybreak at 4h 40m.	5 54	5 39	10 43	11 1	
Tues.	13	Trans. of Edward the Confessor.	5 54	5 38	11 17	11 34	
Wed.	14	Twilight ends at 6.52.	5 55	5 37	11 59	0 7	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Thursday 8th.—Nawaub of Ferozepore executed at Delhi for murder, 1835.
Friday 9th.—Eddystone Lighthouse completed, 1759.—Battle of Savannah, 1779.
Saturday 10th.—Capture of Monghyr, 1763,—Capture of Chinna, 1841.
Sunday 11th.—America discovered by Columbus, 1492.—Battle of Camperdown, 1797.
Monday 12th.—Canova the sculptor died, 1822.—Robert Stephenson died, 1859.
Tuesday 13th.—Queenstown taken, 1812.—Joachim Murat shot, 1815.
Wednesday 14th.—The Conquest, 1066.—Napoleon landed at St. Helena, 1816.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1863.

THE Liverpool Cotton speculators have been doing a stroke in the *stag* line, in the early part of last month, which would do credit even to the Bombay Time-bargainers, and have really shown an adroitness in rigging the Liverpool Cotton market, that would entitle them to all the honours Mr. Westropp's Bill could give them, if the moral indignation of the author of the Bill, or of his deputy Mr. Scott could only reach them.

Within a week, cotton has been fluctuating full three pence per pound, for no earthly reason, but that it is holiday time in England, that there is a good harvest, that in vulgar trade phrase, "nothing doing," and that by hook or by crook speculation and excitement must be got up somehow, for a class of men who almost live in a perpetual whirl of excitement and speculation.

Manchester yarns and cloths are a long way under the rates for cotton sold to be manufactured,—manufacturers are careful not to manufacture on speculation, and only buy cotton when they have orders to execute. They complain that the eastern markets give no encouragement to them, and that they receive no orders; the overstocked markets of Europe and elsewhere, by an over production and over supply of some three years standing, have not yet been cleared out; so cotton speculators riot in fulness, while poor cotton spinners starve! The latest telegram we received, mentioned that on that day (September 17), the sales had reached thirty thousand bales, no wonder it also described state of the market as being wild! For as regards the actual business doing, three thousand would have met the demand.

But cotton business in Liverpool after the fashion lately reported, is not a legitimate business between trader and manufacturer, answering to the natural law of supply and demand:—It is a business almost entirely of a speculative, or if our Bombay legislators prefer it, Time-bargain and gambling character. Cotton bales are not changing hands on the occasion of professed sales at Liverpool, any more than at Bombay: there will be a speculative sliding scale in Liverpool, and of course at Bombay, while the American War lasts; it will rise and fall more or less with the arrival of every American Mail, and it will not be abolished or set aside, till the present uncertainty about a supply or no supply from America,—is at an end.

WE published yesterday the details of the intelligence from Japan, a summary of which was received by Telegraph from Ceylon a few days ago. The detailed news of the attack of the British Squadron under Admiral Kuper, does not add greatly to our satisfaction, either as regards what has been accomplished or the manner of doing it. A Fleet consisting of the *Euryalus*, *Pearl*, *Argus*, *Racehorse*, *Perseus*, *Coquette*, and *Havoc*, started from Yokohama on the 6th August, and arrived on the 15th off Kagosima, a large town said to contain nearly two hundred thousand inhabitants, at the extreme South West point of the Southern Island of Japan and the Capital of the country subject to the rule of Prince Satsuma. Colonel Neale, the British charge d'Affaires in Japan, accompanied Admiral Kuper, and on the arrival of the Fleet off Kagosima, a copy of the demand he was instructed to make on the Prince, was forthwith sent on shore. The manner in which the demand was treated, was very characteristic of the Japanese in their dealings with the British, from the day on which they entered on trading relations with us to the present moment, and almost the counterpart of the proceedings of the Tycoon, when in April last, we made our claims in satisfaction of the injuries we had sustained. First evasion—then delay—then ambiguous and unsatisfactory answers, till Colonel Neale, indignant and disgusted, felt his part in the mission must be closed—and he accordingly gave way to the Admiral, leaving him to use the arguments of physical force—the use of which or the fear of their use, are the only sort of arguments of the least avail with a semi-barbarous people like the Japanese.

The first act of the Admiral was to seize upon three Steamers hid in Kangosima bay—known to have been recently purchased by the Prince Satsuma, possibly in view of troublous times, and these were forthwith towed out and lashed to three of the ships in the avenging fleet. Hardly had this been well accomplished, when a fierce cannonade was poured upon the *Euryalus*, the flag ship, which was served with a steadiness and force that quite surprised the fleet. The prizes that had been seized were now burnt, and the whole of the force under Admiral Kuper was brought into close action. It took the fleet two days to silence and destroy the batteries, and this was not effected without most serious loss to the *Euryalus*; the loss of her Captain and Commander, and casualties to the extent of thirty killed and wounded. The entire casualties of the fleet amounted to sixty-three.

It is evident that the Prince Satsuma was prepared for an attack, and that he had made preparations of a very complete character to resist it. The batteries are said to have been armed with the best American guns. Some of them threw 10, and 13 inch shells. There were 150 pounders, 80 pounders, and the smallest guns were 12 pounders. The fleet behaved, as might have been expected, in the most gallant manner; but we have little reason to congratulate ourselves on the result. To have destroyed the batteries of the Japanese Prince and fired his principal town—at a loss to ourselves of upwards of sixty killed and wounded—is no feat to boast of, and if this be the extent of the satisfaction we propose to take—it is to be feared we have but exasperated our enemy without making him afraid. With this attack and its impotent effects, as the last act in this Anglo-Japanese drama, we confess to looking forward to the continuance of our connexion with Japan with considerable misgivings. If we are to make ourselves respected we must first make ourselves feared, and this is not a result likely to follow from such a milk and water style of chastisement, as that to which Prince Satsuma has been subjected. Our experience with China ought to be of service to us in our intercourse with Japan. Concession to the Chinese was always misunderstood. Whenever we were conciliative, they were haughty; and our peaceful dispositions were interpreted as simply, cowardice. We had to teach them a very different notion at a very serious price, and if we desire to maintain our present footing in Japan, we must be careful not to have to repeat the same lesson at the same fearful cost.

Probably we ought to have had nothing to do with Japan, and Lord Elgin's well meant, but not well conceived, nor well considered treaty should have been disallowed. A different policy however has been adopted. Manchester with her everlasting calicoes seeks to environ the world, and Japan cannot escape from a net that spreads over the globe. Our statesmen having been brought into the quarrel most unwittingly, must be careful to remember Polonius' advice as to the way of getting out of it. Force is the only power which semi-barbarism respects—and we must make it felt when our honour requires it to be used. This in truth is the substance of Sir Rutherford Alcock's experience, gleaned in an intercourse of many years, both in China and in Japan. "I wished"—says Sir Rutherford in an important chapter in his recently published valuable work on Japan—"I wished nothing but peace and prosperity to the Japanese; and had spared no effort with their Government to imbue them with juster notions than I fear they yet possess, of the power which other States possessed to compel the observance of treaties, and their own want of means to offer any effective resistance; and above all, the danger that must inevitably attend a persistence in any course of deception and bad faith. But it was impossible to close our eyes to the lessons and experience each day afforded. If we find them timid, submissive, and anxious to avoid all cause of quarrel with Russia, while they presume not a little upon the policy of conciliation and forbearance of all the other powers; it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the strong handed and very summary measures taken by the naval officers of the former power at Nagasaki, Hakodadi, and elsewhere, on more than one occasion, and the ever-constant presence or propinquity of large squadrons have had a beneficial influence. To the Japanese, as to all the semi-civilised races of the East, FORCE represents POWER, and inspires RESPECT, and nothing else does. They will talk of the necessity of conforming all their acts to reason and good faith, and talk by the day or the month, but deliberately disregard both, exactly in the proportion in which they believe you are prepared to hear it, without an appeal to the idol of their worship, and the only God they fear or will propitiate—the God of War."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

MADRAS, *5th. Oct.*, 6-10 P.M.

Steamer *Calcutta* sailed for Calcutta.

MADRAS, *6th Oct.*, 7-40 P.M.

Steamer *Erymanthe* from Calcutta, anchored.

MADRAS, *6th Oct.*, 8-5 P.M.

Steamer *Erymanthe*, sailed for Galle.

MADRAS.

7th Oct., 4-45 P.M.

Securities Five and a half, seventeen and a half premium.
Fives, seven and a half premium.
Fours, one and quarter discount.
Document Bills, two shillings and one penny.
Freight, Cotton sixty shillings.
Interest on Loans, six per cent.
Money Market, easy.
Forty inches Grey Shirtings, seven pounds, rupees eleven per piece.
Number forty Mule Twist, good seconds per bundle, rupees eight.

LOCAL.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An Inquest was held yesterday, at the Jamsetjee Hospital on view of the body of a Hindoo labourer, named Khundoo Gunoo Korda. From the evidence it appeared that on the twenty-third ultimo, a collision took place between the shigram of Premchund Roychund broker, and that belonging to a European gentleman. After the collision the European gentleman who was driving in the shigram got out of it, and knocked down the gorawalla who was driving the Bania's shigram. When the ghorawalla was knocked down, the reins of the horse got loose from his hands, and the horse eventually galloped away with the shigram, which when near the Jail road knocked down the decreased, who was then walking along the road; thus causing severe injuries to his head and the upper part of his right thigh. The deceased was immediately removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital by a police sepoy. On admission he was bleeding profusely from an extensive lacerated wound on the right side of the head, a portion of the skull was exposed. On the following day fever set in, and he became worse. The deceased died at four o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday last.

Mr. Anderson, Head Apothecary to the Hospital was of opinion, that the deceased died from Tetanus, which might supervene upon the injury to the head. There was no other apparent cause of death whatever.

VERDICT.—"Deceased died of Tetanus supervening on injuries, but by whose misconduct or negligence the said injuries were caused there is no satisfactory evidence forthcoming."

BOMBAY POLICE-INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—*Wednesday, Oct. 7.*

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

EMBEZZLEMENT.—Syed Ali, a middle-aged Mahomedan, described as a broker, was charged with embezzling two silk head cloths of the value of Rs. 22, the property of Ahmed Shabab. Prisoner urged that he had purchased the cloths for Rs. 20. It appeared that on Wednesday, the 30th ultimo, prosecutor met the prisoner in Butcher Street and gave him two pieces of head cloth to sell for him for Rupees 30. Next day he again saw prisoner at a coffee shop, when the latter said that he had been offered Rupees 18 for the cloths; but prosecutor refused to sell at that price. Two or three days afterwards, prisoner was missing from his residence. On information being given to the Police, prosecutor saw the prisoner in custody of the Police on another charge. Prisoner then gave up the property from a box on board a Pattimar which was ready to sail for Calicut. His Worship found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

ROBBED BY A SERVANT.—Govind Ramjee, a peon in the service of Bazonjee Bomanjee a Wine Merchant, was charged with stealing eight Currency Notes for Rs. 10 each, one Note for Rs. 20, and Rs. 37 in cash, and one cash box, the property of his master.

Prosecutor stated that on Saturday last at 1 p. m., he saw eight Government Currency Notes of Rs. 10 each, one Note of Rs. 20, and Rs. 37 in cash in his cash-box in his office No. 2, Oak Lane. He locked the box and kept the key with him. The box was in a drawer, of which he also kept the key. On Monday morning, the prisoner came to his (prosecutor's) house in Rampart Row, and told him that some one had broken open his desk. He then went with the prisoner to Constable Tighe and thence to Mr. Edgington, who made the prisoner over to Subedar Acbar Ali. The cash-box and its contents were missing from the place where he left them. One of the pannels of the drawer had been broken.

Police Naik No. 219, doing duty in the Sonapore Division, deposed that on Sunday evening last, the prisoner came to his room at Oomercarry, and delivered to him the nine Notes and Rs. 35 in cash. Prisoner asked him to keep them for him, saying, that he would take them next morning. Witness asked him whose Notes and rupees they were, and prisoner said they belonged to his master, and that he had brought them on some business, that he had no box in his house, and as there were many persons in his house, he brought them to witness for safe custody. The prisoner did not come to him next day as he said he would do, and witness went to his duty, and in consequence of what he was told in the afternoon, he went to the Oomercary Chowkey where he saw the prisoner in custody, and he gave up the Notes and rupees that he had received from the prisoner.

A Police Havildar swore to the confession made by prisoner of his guilt.

The case was then remanded, in order to be committed to the Criminal Sessions for trial.

BREACH OF TRUST.—A respectable looking Mahratta, named Balcrustna Mooradkur, was placed at the bar on a charge of criminal breach of trust.

The prosecutor, Anundrao Venayek stated that he was an articled clerk in the office of Mr. Cumrodin Tyebjee, Attorney-at-Law, and resided in Portuguese Church Lane. The prisoner was a carkoon (clerk) in his employ. On the 3rd of last month, he entrusted to the prisoner Rs. 60 with orders to keep them with him. In the evening of the same day, he required some money and his gold watch guard, which he had also entrusted to the prisoner. He therefore sent to the house of the prisoner to call him, but he could not be found. Search was again made for the prisoner next day, but he could not be found. On learning that prisoner was about to abscond from Bombay, prosecutor obtained a warrant and prisoner was apprehended.

The case was here adjourned until next week for further evidence.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—*7th Oct.*

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

THEFT OF GOVERNMENT NOTES.—Shaik Dawood Shaik Mahomed, was placed at the bar, charged with having committed a theft of six Government new Notes, of one hundred rupees each, the property of Mr. Alexander James Dove.

Mr. A. J. Dove, on being sworn, said,—I am Chief Engineer of the Bombay Gas Company. I know the prisoner at the bar, Shaik Dawood Shaik Mahomed. He came into my service as a Mussal on the 6th or 7th of September last. On the morning of Wednesday, the 30th September last, after dinner, I took off my coat, and placed it on a sofa in my drawing room. At that time, there were in the breast pocket of the coat seven Government Currency Notes; six for one hundred rupees, and one for ten rupees. About half-past eight o'clock, I took the Notes out of the coat pocket, and gave the ten rupees Note to my butler; I returned the six Notes for one hundred rupees each into the pocket, and replaced the coat upon the sofa. About twelve o'clock, I went to bed, leaving the coat on the sofa in the drawing room. On the following morning, about half-past six o'clock; I got up and dressed. I found my coat on the sofa in the drawing room, where I had left it. About a quarter of an hour after I had dressed, I missed the six Notes from the pocket of my coat. The prisoner was then in the house. I asked him if he had seen the Notes. He said that he had not seen them, and took no further notice. I reported the theft to the Police on the same afternoon. Police Officers came to my office, made enquiries, and arrested the prisoner, and other servants, and took them away. On the morning of Saturday last, the 3rd October, the Police Officers brought the Notes to my house. Those now shewn to me appear to be the same. I have no memorandum of the numbers of the notes. The said Notes are my own property,

Chandbee woman deposed,—I am the wife of one Shaik Muddar, with whom I live at Parell, I know the prisoner at the bar. On Thursday last (1st October), about eight o'clock in the morning, the prisoner came to my house. He gave me six notes and told me to keep them. He did not say whence he had brought them. He told me not to speak about them. I placed them in the small earthen pot now before the Court, and buried it in rubbish at the back of my house. On Saturday last, about 11 o'clock, Police Officers brought the prisoner to my house. I dug up the pot, and gave it with the Notes to the Police Officers. The Notes now shown to me appear to be the same.

His Worship committed the prisoner to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Wednesday, 30th September 1863.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE NEWTON, MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP AND MR. JUSTICE TUCKER.)

ADMINISTRATION OF DHATURA IN BREAD.—ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—Nathee, wife of Walla Bapoo, was tried before Mr. H. Cameron, Session Judge of Ahmedabad, for having attempted to murder her husband.

Walla Bapoo stated,—The accused is my wife by name Nathee, we have been married about four months, she stayed in my house about six days and then went to her father's at Gariatpura. I followed her there and staid about ten days, and then took service in the Railway at Roopra, at last my eyes got bad and about twenty-five days ago, I went to stay at my mother-in-law's, who was at Roopra, my wife was there too. After I had been there about six days, one morning I was lying in my cot, when at 9 o'clock, the accused came back from Gariatpura, and began to grind some Jowaree. I said I was hungry, and as she said she was too, I offered her some bread which was ready, she said she would make some fresh and then eat; she made one cake and then went to take the cattle to water, she asked me to eat the bread, when she came back I did eat it with curds, and in about twenty-four minutes I lost my senses. I was taken to the hospital and in two days I recovered. I don't know what was put in the bread. My wife would not eat of this bread though I asked her. I noticed the bread a little bitter and so asked what was the matter, but my wife solemnly swore that she had put nothing in it. The bread was made of Jowaree. I don't know why my wife did this. There is no quarrel between us.

Dr. Wyllie from the appearance of the eyes and other symptons, concluded that Walla was suffering from the effects of Dhatura.

The accused Nathee on her defence before the Session Judge, admitted that she pounded some Dhatura seeds with Jao and made some bread of the floor, her husband ate it and so became stupified. She did not know that the Dhatura seeds were not eatable. She thought then eatable and so gave the bread to her husband.

The following is the Session Judge's finding on the evidence:—The Court are of opinion that an attempt at murder has been committed by the accused. The accused Nathee acknowledges that she did mix Dhatura seeds with the bread she made for her husband, that she would not eat with him or that occasion, and that she did not inform her husbad of what she had put in his bread; she however qualifies this confession with the plea that she did not know that dhatura was any thing bad, and that she had no object in view. Dhatura, it is a notorious fact is used by natives of this country for poison. The evidence of the Civil Surgeon shews that it is mostly used in cases of robbery and seduction, but neither object could the present accused have had in view as regards her husband, and although the Civil Surgeon's evidence shows that Dhatura is seldom fatal, yet from the evidence in this case, the Court regrets to be compelled to decide, that an attempt at murder such as is contemplated by Section 307 of the Indian Penal Code has been committed. The accused Nathee by administering Dhatura to her husband, has done an act under such circumstances that had death resulted from the act she would have been guilty of murder. Domestic treachery of this kind is a heinous crime. The Court concurring with one of the Assessors, finds that Nathee, wife of Walla Bapoo, is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that she has attempted to murder her husband, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 307 of the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Nathee be under Section 59 of the Indian Penal Code transported for seven years.

RESOLUTION OF THE HIGH COURT.—The Court alter the finding to one under Section 328 of the Penal Code, of administering a stupefying drug with intent to cause hurt to Walla Bappoo, and sentences the prisoner to three year's rigorous imprisonment.

NEWS LETTERS.

BELGAUM, *4th October.*

THE Court of Small Causes was formally opened on the 1st instant, and the appreciation of its benefits by the people, depends much upon the conduct of its business. If justice is to be had there cheap, without unnecessary trouble and loss of time, no doubt it will be sought for in preference to the Civil Court, and the Court of Requests. It is yet doubtful whether the latter will be dispensed with, and all cantonment suits of money transactions transferred to the new Court. Such a measure will lighten the work of the Cantonment Magistrate, who has too much to attend to besides the civil suits, and spare the residents of the Camp, the annoyance and vexatious delays of the Court of Requests, by giving them cheap and easily accessible justice. Were the Bombay system of levying fees to be introduced, it would be much preferred to the stamped papers. A good field is now open to any of the native pleaders for practice, and I believe that this province is able to give enough of employment to at least two of them. The native bar of the Civil Court is quite ignorant of the language of the presiding Judge, and were educated native agency to be introduced in place of the present one, it would alike be advantageous to the Court and the public. In the absence of such, the two self made lawyers of the town will have a good dish to feed upon, by parading before the ignorant poor the little prattling of English they have, and their legal acumen, which is often shown in their frequently repeated words, "jurisdiction" and "merits of a case." It is almost pitiable to find a poor needy Brahamin palmed off to the extent of hundreds by hybrid interpreters, and self styled lawyers, who have not even a license to practice as such. It is hoped that some one of your Law students, who may be appearing at the bar at distant intervals, will take a hint at this, and try his chance here.

The talk here relates to a case that has caused scandal on both sides; even the celebrated Maharaj case, would not have excited here so much interest, as the case of Cursetjee Boyce *versus* Jamsetjee Ruttonjee, Parsee shopkeepers of Belgaum. It is now full three months since the case came before the public, after its egress from the law Courts (including the High Court), where it has been minutely sifted and adjudged in favour of the plaintiff. The details are too long to give; but the main feature of the case that has excited the curiosity of many and drawn the sympathies of some, is the *resistance*, which the defendant has hitherto successfully made to the Court's authority, by preventing all legitimate access to himself or property, for attachment.

An attempt was made two months ago to force open the door of the defendant's shop; but it failed,—may it not be for want of prestige which in the Mofussil is always attached to a European functionary. We rule India by our *prestige*, and the native agency is merely our instrument to rule with. What can then a Moonsiff, who is the instrument (*nazir*) of the Dharwar Court *do alone*, in executing the Court's decree, which has hitherto been useless in the face of the orders of the Judge's Court, to have it carried forcibly. It is said that Magisterial interference was requested for opposing the resistance made by the defendant, against the execution of the Court's judgement. But some difference of opinion has arisen, as to whether one's door can be *forced open*, to carry out a Court's decree, as in criminal warrants for the apprehension of a party,—although the code of civil procedure clearly provides for a "forcible seizure" of property, which may be concealed, &c. The Government Law Officer has been applied to through the Commissioner of Police, for solving this question; and till his *dictum* arrives, the Magisterial aid is withheld; and a few carkoons and peons are made to carry out forcibly (!) the Court's decree against the opposition of a small army of servants, hired men, and adherents of the defendant Jamsetjee.

What an impression such a spectacle must give to the people, of the workings of the English judicial system, when its two component parts act in opposition to each other? What value can be attached to a Court's decree, when it is unable to withstand the resistance, and contempt to its authority? Add to this the injurious consequences of a precedence, which such an example is sure to lead.

For a month past there has been no rain and the decay of the crops was apprehended, but within the last four days we have had a passing visit from the "Elephanta" every evening, and should this continue till our usual supply of 45 inches is had, the Bazar prices of grain will fall a little, to the great relief of the starving poor.

The Gymkhana is now closed for the season, and the "Rifle Match" is being duly practised.

MAHABLESHWAR, *1st October.*

THERE is now great hope the rains are over, as far as we are concerned. The return monsoons do not come here much. Houses are getting in proper order.

Last night we had a fire—the Bishop's bungalow caught fire. Such a thing was never known since Mahableshwar has been known to Europeans. I am informed that the hamall had put the China mats out to dry, and taken them in again when some fog and a little light rain came on. He folded them up and put the suggree with a charcoal fire in, and shut it up, when either the matting caught fire or the room was too small for so great a heat. I saw the fire coming out of the top of the chupper in many places, and the shouts of the people for water and assistance were most awful, but as no one expected such a thing, or was in any way prepared for it, no bheesties were to be got; and fancy a native getting out of his bed on a cold night without being forced to it, to fetch water and help in such a case. I saw a man on the chupper who worked well. I expected often to see him either consumed in the flames or fall through, with the great masses of fire which kept falling inside. The godowns blazed away at a fearful rate; I think there must have been tar or something of the sort there from the way it flared up; but it was nearly out at daylight this morning. It is well the wind was not very high at the time, or none of the roof could have been saved; as it is above half of it is destroyed. All seem sorry for this misfortune. The poor hamal! Any one would have pitied him working and groaning as I did. The Bishop cannot occupy his house this cold season, as the materials cannot be got, unless put on temporarily, until the grass gets ripe. Not many arrivals yet.—*Poona Observer, Oct.* 6.

PESHAWUR, *26th Sept.*

FEVERS and raffles are in vogue here now, I am happy to say the former. are more prevalent than the latter, for raffled articles and animals,—generally are such that cannot be sold;—unmarketable articles, dear at the price paid for the ticket, even if won: the fevers at present confine themselves chiefly to the native population, who make light enough of them, though their wretched helpless haggard faces betray the havoc disease is making in their lives. Any one in Peshawur is lucky, if at the present season, two out of six servants in his employ are fit for work; once attacked, they lie in a state of unconcern until roused out of it, looking in the best possible humour to die. They put one in mind of that honest Hibernian, who, being in bed in the great storm some years ago, and told the house would tumble over his head, made answer, "What do I care for the house, I am only the lodger."

The Muzbee Sikhs who have been under orders to march to Lahore for some time, in order to supply the place of Rennie's Sikhs proceeded to the seat of war in Hazara—have been ordered to halt until further orders; it is generally reported more Sikhs will be sent to Sitana, but why a stronger force should be needed, it is difficult to conceive, the enemy numbering but about two thousand; they declare for war, and it is reported the pickets of the 1st Punjaub Infantry have been engaged near Hunn: the enemy can be seen in his position across the river, and is busily engaged fortifying a village. If the affair shall not have terminated by the date of the Commander-in-Chief's arrival, he will without doubt proceed there.

The Cabul horse merchants say very few horses will be brought through the passes this year, the disturbed state of that country, having caused a demand for all the horses procurable, it would, however, seem that matters in Cabul are terminating in peace.

Dr. Dallas, Inspector of Jails arrived yesterday, he is Dr. Hathway's successor, or rather *locum tenens*; for it is quiet possible Dr. Hathaway may again return to India, amuse the public by his blue descriptions, and curious fictions on filth. Dr. Dallas will find but little to praise in the Peshawur Jail, the building is a bad one, the fine arts progress but mildly inside whereas the Jails of Rawul Pindee and Lahore, ar palatial buildings; all kinds of useful wares and textures are produced within, the stoneware, rugs, carpets cotton fabrics, &c., made by the prisoners, sell at good prices, as fast as they are completed.

I think I may say the cold weather has commenced, the mornings here are bracing, thermometer 66 degrees; sleep quite possible without punkhas, indeed most people have discharged their coolies, but the sand flies are still very vigorous, and the heat in doors during the day reaches 80 degrees. This favourable report will I hope induce some of the inhabitants to return, for the station is quite deserted, and without life or excitement. Not a stroke of preparation as yet has been given for the occasion of the visit of the illustrious rulers of the army and the peninsula.

The sick continue to be sent to Cherat with the accustomed success; Brigadier Haly has also left for Murree, but before departing paraded the entire force, and presented a good conduct medal to a soldier in H. M's 7th Hussars, and an order of merit to a Havildar in the Regiment of Ferozpore; this corps is under orders for Lullutpore, but is likely to be sent previously, to rake part in the operations at Sitana. The troopers of the 6th Bengal Cavalry are suffering so much from fever, that the corps has been distributed over the outposts on the frontier—Michnee, Abazaie, and Shubkudhr.

We have, as I told you in my last, finished our store of ice which is a most lamentable fact. "What is every one's business is no one's business." Therefore is it that in the cold weather, the people as a body will not trouble themselves to insure a sufficient supply, what we suffer now will be forgotten long before the next Christmas has passed. "Actions of the last age are like almanacs of the last year." And next hot weather will probably find us in a like predicament. It is very kind of any Officer to volunteer the management of the pits; it should however be given to a contractor, bound by heavy penalty to keep the supply up to the 15th October in each autumn.

I am happy to announce the forthcoming season is likely to be one of great gaiety, no less than six young ladies having left their homes in England for Peshawur, all bachelors coming up with regiments to be duly warned as the court (martial) language has it, my warning to them is that of Ben Legend's. "A man that is married, d'ye see, is no more like another man than a galley-slave is like one of us free sailors. He is chained to an oar all his life, and mayhap forced to tug a leaky vessel into the bargain.

There are all sorts of queer reports respecting one of our most respected citizens, they are to the effect he has taken a leaky vessel in tow, we sincerely hope this is not the case; but the Simla atmosphere has the most curious effect on people unaccustomed to it.

The cricketers of the station have met and inspected their ground, but did not find it the emerald carpet they wished; the grass has been allowed to grow long and rank, and was not cropped by grazing cattle as it should have been, and though the produce has fetched two hundred and fifty rupees—half of which has been expended in buying a mowing machine, yet the ground is reported to be in a most unfavorable state. Curious that in cutting the crop they found an—ORANGE BLOSSOM!
—*Delhi Gazette, Oct.* 1.

POONA.

MESSRS. WEHLE AND FERI KLETZER'S second concert came off at the Assembly Rooms on Friday evening. The audience was numerous, and included His Excellency Sir William Mansfield, K.C.B., and Lady Mansfield, with the personal Staff.

It is impossible for any description to convey an idea of the superb execution of these two talented performers; the reader must go and judge for himself. The piece entitled "Bagpipe Baskyrs" was one of those we considered prettiest; it is not at all like the bagpipe, but on the contrary, extremely pretty. The concluding duet from Lucretia Borgia was also given in magnificent style. Mr. Wehle's "Bohemian Festival," and the Tarantelle, his own compositions, were also very beautiful.

Of course the reader will know better than to imagine that the performance of Friday was really the last, though announced as such. There will be at least one more given at Poona, before the artistes betake themselves to Bombay for the cold season.—*Observer, Oct.* 6.

HIS Excellency the Governor of Bombay reviewed the troops composing the Poona and Kirkee garrisons, at half past five o'clock on Saturday morning, on the General Parade Ground. The Parade, which was a full dress one, was under command of Sir William Mansfield, and the following corps were present:—

The 4th King's Own Regiment.
The 33rd Duke of Wellington's.
The 7th Native Infantry.
The 10th Native Infantry.
The 3rd Light Cavalry.
B Battery 4th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery.
D Battery 14th Brigade do.
F Battery 18th Brigade do.

The Governor was received with the salute due to his rank on arriving on the ground. The rest of the proceedings presented to the non-military eye that superb confusion of smoke, loud explosions, and small popping, which are the most obvious accompaniments of a Review. The space of ground traversed in the evolutions of Saturday was so great that even the large force enumerated above looked like a handful; while the distance enabled the clouds of smoke to reflect with great effect the orange tints cast on them by the level morning sun—calling to mind the "war clouds' rolling dun" of the poet.

The spectacle of Saturday afforded opportunity for one of those displays of innate politeness and easy good breeding for which England is so favorably distinguish-

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ed among the nations of the world, and which render us such competent instructors of the natives in the acts of civilized life. It is one of the great peculiarities of a review that it can be seen only from a height; and it is the advantage of the General Parade ground at Poona that being also the race course, the erection called the Grand Stand gives spectators an admirable position from which to see what goes on themselves sheltered from the sun. The spectators are always numerous, and include many ladies; and it would be an act of very ordinary politeneness on such an occasion for the proprietors of the Stand to half draw up their curtains and throw it open for the morning for their use. On the present occasion admission was given to a very small and select body of friends impartially chosen from various ranks—and a native servant posted at the gate with strict injunctions to keep everybody else out.—There can be no doubt that the principal use of property is to enjoy the exclusion of other people from all participation in it; or that the English are by far the politest and most considerate nation in the world.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

The steam-transport *Himalaya*, from Portsmouth, with H. M.'s 25th Regiment on board, arrived at Colombo on the 24th instant, to relieve the 50th, who will embark immediately in the same vessel for New Zealand.—*Englishman, Sept.* 28.

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, Sir Henry Havelock, v. c. (18th Royal Irish), and ten Army Medical Officers, arrived from England at Galle in the *Bengal*, and left next day, per *Madras*, to join the forces in New Zealand.—*Id.*

The *Bengal* has brought from Madras to Calcutta ninety-one of the unfortunate Sikhs from Ceylon, in charge of Major Smythe of the Staff Corps. They were on their way to Madras but were discovered and relieved by the athorities near Bangalore. Before leaving Ceylon much sympathy for their hard case was expressed by the European community there, who assisted them with money to some extent. It is stated that thirty of the whole force had died from exhaustion or want of food.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

The following order dated 17th ultimo, was passed by Government on an application from Mr. F. S. Child of the Civil Service on behalf of the Christian inhabitants of Cuddapah for assistance from Government towards the rebuilding of the Church at that Station:—

"A Church was erected at Cuddapah in 1853 by the residents of the station at their own cost, through faulty construction the nave has since, it is stated fallen in. The portion of the building still standing is valued at Rs. 2,000, and 6,000 are wanted for the restoration and completion of the Church according to its original plan. Of this sum, Rs. 2,966 will be made up by local subscriptions and the Government are requested to contribute the balance, viz., Rs. 3,034. The amount is accordingly sanctioned for entry in the Budget of 1864-65."—*Times, Oct.* 1.

TOMB OF THE MEN OF THE 69TH REGT.— The Mutiny.—Lieutenant Colonel Boileau, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 4th Division; recently addressed Colonel Orr, R.E., Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, in the following terms:—

"A detailed estimate, Rupees 132 was prepared in the Vellore range office some time ago for repairing the brick masonry tomb in the Burial ground of that station over the men of Her Majesty's 69th Regiment who fell in the Mutiny of 1806. It was not sanctioned by the Superintending Engineer because it exceeded one-fourth the value of the structure, and I was awaiting the receipt of a copy of the estimate to submit it to Government, when, learning that the Regiment now at Madras wished to aid in the restoration of the tomb, I addressed the Commanding Officer on the subject.

His reply, I have now the honor to enclose. By it you will observe that the Officers have arranged with Mr. Law to erect a tomb in granite, with an inscription and to repair the surrounding wall for Rupees 700. Colonel Heatly points out that the number of Officers present with the Regiment being very small, it would be of great assistance if Government would grant a portion of the above sum in aid of the undertaking. Under all the circumstances I beg to support Colonel Heatly's request, and to recommend that a grant of one-half the sum, or 350 Rupees be accorded for the erection of the *new* granite tomb, out of the Reserve Fund."

On the 16th September Government passed the following order on this letter:—The Governor in Council considers that the restoration of the tomb referred to in the foregoing letter is a work which may fitly be executed at the cost of Government. He accordingly sanctions the disbursement of Rupees seven hundred, the sum for which Mr. Law has engaged to execute the work."—*Id.*

OOTACAMUND.

Hard Riding.—Some day last week Mrs. Colonel Orr was thrown from her horse, in consequence of some rough riders passing her quite unexpectedly in one of those helter-skelter tournaments for which Ootacamund is so notorious. Most providentially, the fall was not attended with any serious consequences, but other ladies besides Mrs. Orr were similarly jeopardised on the same occasion, and the following communication which we have received from a correspondent, will shew the danger to which lady equestrians are exposed in this place.

"If you have time to insert a short article in to-morrow's issue against the practice of furious riding and driving through the cantonment and round the lake, which has now become a most inveterate and mischievous fashion, you will confer an obligation on the quiet-going and peaceable portion of the community. Good heavens! the fearful rate at which folk now a days do go, tearing along the roads and round the lake especially, is alarming, and calculated to strike terror and dismay into those who are not quite such fast imitators of Jehu. Reckless alike of their own necks as of others, they go splitting along as if for their lives, regardless of others, no matter of what age or sex, that may chance to be in their way. Do raise your voice against the practice, and call upon the authorities to put a stop to it. Give 'em a bit of old charley, and tell 'em that "gentlemen as well as beggars, may if they like, ride to the devil when they get on horseback, but neither gentlemen nor beggars have a right to send other people there, which will be the case if furious riding be allowed in camp or bazar."—*Neilgherry Excelsior, Oct.* 1.

Meeting of Planters.—The meeting of planters called for the 14th ultimo did not "come off" as from a mistake in the advertisement it was announced for the 14th proximo, this month. The gentlemen who convened it was put to considerable expense and trouble, but all for nothing, in consequence of the error to which we have alluded. It is now however determined to hold it on Monday the 19th Instant, in Messrs. Wilson and Co.'s rooms, and we trust that not only the Planters who are for the greater part of their time in Ootacamund, will attend, but that others will come up for the purpose of being present, and that the Wynaad Planters' Association especially, will depute one of its members to appear and represent that body. The originator of the measure which is in contemplation, for the very desirable object of securing abundant and cheap labor to planters, informs us that he is now in correspondence with a Calcutta firm, who undertake to supply coolies and workmen of all sorts, by contract. He adds, "I have addressed the firm on behalf of a proposed association here for the purpose of organizing labor for the planters of these hills, and I have asked for a host of information regarding the supply, cost, &c., of artificers and others." Much of the details of this information will probably be in his possession when the meeting takes place, and there will consequently be ample materials for forming the basis of the proposed association. We will once more express a hope that there will be if not a large, a respectable gathering.—*Id.*

BELLARY.

PRESENTATION OF MUTINY MEDALS.

The whole of the Troops at Division Head Quarters viz., D. Battery 3rd Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, 1st Light Cavalry, E. Battery 23rd Brigade Royal Artillery, 74th Highlanders, 30th and 35th Regiments M. N. I., assembled on the Infantry Brigade ground at Bellary at 5 p. m., the 23rd instant, in full dress, to witness the presentation of Medals by Major General Armstrong, Commanding Ceded Districts to the Officers and Men of the 74th Highlanders who were engaged in the suppression of the India Mutiny in 1857-58. On the Major General's arrival he was received with a General salute. After riding down the line with his Staff, the Artillery and Cavalry were formed up on both flanks of the Infantry at right angles, thereby forming three sides of a square. The Officers and Men who were to receive Medals, and the three Colors of the 74th were marched to the front—the third or "Assaye" Color having a wreath of laurels in honor of the day, it being the 60th Anniversary of that great victory.

General Armstrong then addressed the 74th as follows:—

Major McLeod, Officers and Men 74th Highlanders,—This is the Anniversary of a memorable day in the Annals of your Regiment, and consequently I have selected it to perform a most agreeable duty to myself—that is, to present, in the presence of the assembled Division, to so many officers and men of your distinguished Regiment, the Medals with which Her Most Gracious Majesty, our beloved Queen has been pleased to reward the good and gallant services and conduct of Her Troops during the recent disturbances in Bengal and other parts of India. But before fulfilling this duty I feel called on to say a few words to you. The 74th Highlanders are inseparably connected with the history of British India. It is now about three quarters of a century since the Regiment was raised expressly for service in this country, for which it embarked for the first time 75 years ago, and at that remote period, was for nearly 20 years continually employed on active service, ever distinguished, and ever ready at the call of duty. The Regiment was not only engaged in all the severe actions in the Mysore country, fought against England's bitterest Indian foe—the Sultan Tippoo Saib, who fell at the storm of Seringapatam, where the Regiment played so conspicuous a part—but subsequently formed a portion of that small but noble army with which the immortal Wellington, this day 60 years ago, gained the glorious victory of Assaye. In this hard fought battle 5,000 British and Indian troops, of whom scarcely 2,000 were Europeans, utterly defeated 40,000 Mahrattas, supported by a formidable array of 100 pieces of Artillery. This great and glorious action may be said to have been the foundation stone of Wellington's undying fame. It humbled the Mahratta power, the whole of their Artillery was taken, and their army dispersed, and it encircled the brow of every gallant soldier, who stood that day in the ranks of the 74th Highlanders with unfading laurels. It also obtained for you that conspicuous mark of distinction, you third color, which you still so proudly carry in the field. But these honors were not attained without a fearful sacrifice; 17 officers (being the whole number that day present) 26 Serjeants and 358 Rank and File fell killed or wounded on the field, under the terrible cannonade to which they were exposed on that eventful day, a day as I have said for ever memorable in the annals of the Regiment, in British Indian history, and in the life and career of the great Wellington. I will not follow the return of the Regiment to England in 1805, laden with honors, and the recorded approbation of Government, neither will I touch upon your great and gallant services under the same great leader in the Peninsular War. The honorable badges emblazoned on your Colors, proudly speak for themselves. After doing good service at the Cape during the Kaffir War, the Regiment relanded in India in 1854, and from what I have now said to you, you will see why I have considered this day—the 60th anniversay of the great battle of Assaye—a most appropriate one on which to decorate so many officers and men of the 74th Highlanders with the Medals you right well gained, by your gallant and soldierlike conduct in action in 1858. At that momentous period when many a British heart was mourning for lost friends and relatives, already fallen, and all eyes were anxiously turned to India, the 74th Highlanders furnished several Companies for active service in the field, and if you, who were thus engaged had not the opportunity afforded you, to emulate the brilliant deeds of former days, all that you were called on to do, you did right well. You took possession of the Fort of Copaul, and gallantly stormed the Fortresses of Shorapore and Nurgoond, and proved yourselves worthy succesors in the ranks of the Regiment, to the heroes of Assaye. Your meritorious good conduct and gallantry while on this service, elicited the marked and recorded approbation of high authority. Bravery is the characteristic of the British Soldier, but the 74th Highlanders possess also another claim to distinction, that in all my long service I have never seen surpassed, and which has justly obtained for the regiment a high reputation. I mean that very best criterion of the really good soldier—steady good conduct, obedience to orders, and the most perfect discipline at all times, whether in Camp or Quarters. You have now served in this Division under my Command for a year and a half, and it is particularly gratifying to me to be the medium of presenting so many of you with Medals—honorable tokens of your service to your country and the approbation of your Queen."

The Medals were then fastened on the left breasts of the officers and men by the General, assisted by several ladies, after which General Armstrong spoke again as follows:—

"I am quite sure there is not a man now wearing the decoration just fixed upon your breasts that will hereafter willingly be guilty of any act to tranish this token of your Sovereign's favor. Long may you live, one and all, to wear the honors you have won!

I greatly regret to think that the time is rapidly approching when I shall lose the 74th Regiment from my command on its return to England.

Many of you no doubt, will volunteer for other Regiments in India, and you may be assured that every well conducted man will find a good recommendation to his new Corps, in his having served in a Regiment possessing the high reputation of the 74th Highlanders. But others will be returning with the Regiment to your native land, whither, if my life is spared, I may follow you at no distant period, when I may hope to beat up the quarters of the Regiment and if so, trust to see many of the Medals I have this day presented to you, still decorating the ranks of the Corps. It will always be to me a proudly gratifying recollection that a Regimant so gallant, so well behaved, and in every way distinguished, has served under my command.

Major McLeod and Officers 74th, you may well feel a pride in your Highlanders. I trust that you, Major McLeod will long be permitted to retain the command of them, a command which you have so ably and efficiently exercised for the advantage of the service and the happiness and well being of all ranks during the whole period the Regiment has been under my orders."

The troops then presented arms, reformed line of columns, and marched past in Review order, and the Horse Artillery, and Cavalry afterwards at the gallop. There was a large concourse of spectators on the ground.—*Madras Times, Oct.* 1.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

A private letter from Futtyghur makes mention of a serious disturbance that had occurred in that district, in consequence of the ryots refusing to allow their plant to be cut according to contract. One life was lost and several persons were severely wounded, but our informant gives no further particulars. Had there been a Contract Law, this deplorable riot could never have occurred, and we trust that the case may be fully laid before Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. The writer thus concludes his somewhat doleful budget of news:—"We have the cold weather regularly set in here, morning and evening, but sad to say, we have had no rain for a month. Grain is becoming very dear, and is nearly up to famine prices already."—*Hurkaru, Sept.* 28.

CAPE.

CONFEDERATE PRIVATEERS AND FEDERAL STEAMERS OFF THE COAST OF BRAZIL.

On the 22nd June, the American barque *J. W. Seaver*, from Boston bound to Nicolasky, arrived here to land the captain and ten men (crew), and two passengers, of the American barque *Good Hope*, from Boston bound to Cape Town, burnt on the 14th of June by the *Georgia*. The captain of the *J. W. Seaver* had to give a bond for the ship, part of the cargo belonging to American merchants; the remainder of the cargo was released, being Russian Government's cargo. The British barque *Maria Henzell*, from Shields, leaky, with a cargo of coals, bound to Point de Galle, landed also on the 24th of June Captain Salisbury and 11 men, crew of the American barque *Conrad*, from Montevideo bound to New York. This vessel was captured on the 19th June by the *Alabama*, in lat. 25° 44' S., long. 39° 51', and armed as a privateer. The *Maria Henzell* landed also Captain Howard, 21 men (crew), and 5 passengers, of the American ship *Talisman*, from New York bound to Shanghai. This vessel was burnt on the 25th of June by the *Alabama*, in lat. 14° 4' S., long. 34° 7'.

The Federal steam corvette *Mohican*, Commander O. G. Glisson, put in here to coal on the 5th instant, and left again on the 9th instant. On the 10th she arrived in Santos, which port she left again on the 15th inst.

The Federal war-steamer *Vanderbilt*, Commander Baldwin, arrived here on the 14th; she reports having spoken, 5 miles off Pernambuco, the American ship *City of Bath*, from Bombay bound to New York, informing the commander that he had on board the crew of the American ship *Constitution*, from New York bound to Shanghai, burnt by the *Florida*, and which he had received from the same. The captain of the *City of Bath* had to give a bond.—*South African Advertiser and Mails, Aug.* 22.

The "Alabama" has overhauled several vessels off the Cape since she left Simon's Bay. She was last seen near Saldanha Bay on the 19th. The *Ida* reports that she saw the *Alabama* in pursuit of an American vessel.—*Id.*

The Neutrality Question.—The following letter from the Colonial Secretary was received by the United States' Consul on Wednesday, in reply to one of the 17th, which appeared in our issue of that day:—

Colonial Office, Cape Town, 19th August, 1863.
(No. 727.)

Sir,—I am directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, and to state that as he has during the recent transactions endeavoured to act in strict conformity with the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, he will in like manner pursue the same course in any future cases which may arise.

I am to add that his Excellency has no reason to believe that either the *Alabama* or the *Tuscolooza* have been allowed to remain in the ports of the colony for a greater length of time than the state of the weather and the execution of the repairs of which they actually stood in need rendered indispensable.—I have &c.,

Rawson W. Rawson, Colonial Secretary.

To the United States' Consul, Cape Town.—*Id.*

BENGALI MARRIAGES.

(*Indian Reformer, Sept.* 25.)

(Communicated.)

It is well known that early marriages is practised in the land; it originated in the injunctions contained in the Shasters. A Hindu lawgiver states that, if a girl attains her age of puberty in her father's house, without being married, it results in seven generations of the father, counting upwards from himself, being hurled headlong into the regions of torment. It is not our intention in the present article to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of the practice. Perhaps the precocious development of the body in this climate induced Hindu legislators to frame such a law. But whatever the reason which led to the practice, it is undeniable that it has been carried to an extreme, and beyond all reasonable limits in opposition to the spirit of the rule. It is worthy of note that the rule has exclusive application to females; and although males are also married generally at a comparatively early age, the rule is not binding on them—a man may marry at any age or die a bachelor after becoming an octogenarian, without bringing any reproach on the family, but in regard to females such an occurrence results in the social degradation of the family. As a general rule, nine years is the maximum age in which daughters are betrothed in this country. One would suppose that the reason above given is sufficient to fill the mind of the father with a world of anxieties, as he finds his girl approaching to nine years, inasmuch as the selection of her future partner in life, within so short a time, is not at all an easy task. He must not only be an intelligent and promising boy, of good appearance and complexion, and well-proportioned features, and respectable parentage; but his father must at the same time be possessed of some property. It may be observed in passing that the choice is confined to the caste to which the bride belongs; but not of course confined to the particular subdivision from which she has sprung. In the case of a non-kulin bride, the bridegroom must belong to the order of kulinism. Although we find sufficient proofs in the Shasters of intermarriage between the four grand or primary classes or castes into which the Hindus are sub-divided, yet the practice has long since been discontinued. We are clearly of opinion that the change in the constitution of Hindu society has operated most perniciously on the social and moral interests of the nation. The history of the human race since the creation of man does not furnish us with another example of a single nation being split up into such a multiplicity of minor sub-divisions, each constituting as it were a separate people by itself. As it is, it must be admitted that such a combination of qualifications in a bridegroom adds to the difficulty of making a choice. But when at last you come to make a choice, the difficulty is by no means overcome or diminished after the consent of both parties has been obtained. The father of the intended bridegroom furnishes a long list of gold and silver ornaments and house furniture required to be given by the father of the bride. In vain the latter pleads poverty and points to his keraneeship of tweenty rupees a month; and the *ghatak*, or the middleman employed for matrimonial purposes, employs all his arts of persuasion in which he has attained perfection from long practice, to mitigate the demand. The former remains unmoved and inexorable. The appleals of the *ghatak*, based on the beauty of the bride, the high kulinism of her line, and the respectability of her parents and family, prove insfficient to lessen the demand. In the vast majority of instances a silver *ghara* must yet remain as a *sine qua non* of the hymenial compact. In days of yore, the fact of the banker class fixing the weight of each ornament of gold and the quality of the metal, was a matter of merry joke amongst Brahmans and Kayasthas. But their conduct at the present moment reminds us of the popular anecdote, of a father admonishing his son not to use wine. Upon being told that he would give up the habit provided the father would but once indulge in the delicious draught the latter complied with the request, and whilst under the influence of the drink, exclaimed in the fulness of his exhilaration, that his son might do what he pleased, but that for his own part, he would not on any account forego the use of wine. In matters of marriage, the father, or the guardian on the side of the bridegroom, seems to give a decided preference to the worship of Mammon to all fellow-feeling and the obligations of the contemplated relationship. Now-a-days whether it be a kulin's daughter or otherwise, the father is a considerable sufferer from the marriage. We do not for one moment advocate the discontinuance of the necessary expenses, but we deprecate the idea of converting into trade the marriage of one's son and building thereon hopes of a fortune. The demands are most exorbitant. Whatever the means and social status of a father be, if he is but the father of a son, he considers himself in the light of a prince. Some time ago whilst discussing in the course of familiar conversation, the topic of the equality of the daughter with the son, a Bengali gentleman observed in rather a merry vein, that this English idea can only be theoretically true in this country, where the former sells at a discount and the latter at a premium. The evil noticed has reached its climax; and a reform in this respect is absolutely necessary for the well being of society. We are glad to find that our educated countrymen are agitating the subject of the abolition of polygamy and of the remarriage of Hindu widows, but we regret that the question which affects the very foundation of the system of marriage itself, does not occupy their attention. Let each man in framing his list of demands consider his own means, rank and position, as well as those of the person with whom he is about to make an alliance. There are surely other ways of making money than by marriage.

COAT AND SURPLICE.

(*Neilgherry Excelsior, Oct.* 1.)

The religious supervision of India is left to two classes of spiritual agents, Chaplains and Missionaries. They represent the two classes of the Civil Service, the Covenanted and Uncovenanted, and they resemble those classes in the little harmony and unity which exists amongst them. We believe that we express the feeling of the Chaplains towards the Missionaries, when we say that they look upon them, the same as Covenanted Civilians look upon the Uncovenanted—as outsiders and Interlopers; and we believe that we express with equal faithfulness the feeling of the Missionaries towards the Chaplains, when we observe that they regard their articled and surpliced brethren, with something of the same eye that glances from the forehead of the Uncovenanted Civ. when he directs his vision to the *bahadoorism* and exalted position of the "heaven-born." There is nothing in common, that we have been able to notice, between Chaplains and Missonaries; but there is a great deal not in common, which, in the course of our pilgrimage through life, we have noted as characterising the two classes of clerics. A Chaplain will certainly associate with a Missionary in private life, the same as a Noblemen free-mason will associate with a poor and ordinary brother in lodge; but there is this difference in the comparison, or rather unison as we should perhaps term it that whilst in a lodge, the Church *par excellence* of free-masons, all the members of the fraternity are considered to be an equality, in the Christian Church material, a Chaplain will not admit a Missionary to the pulpit. So far is this class, or dignity feeling carried, that even on the wide ocean, a Chaplain if he chances to be in a ship in company with a Missionary, will keep all the religious service on board to himself—thus repudiating entirely the eligibility or adaptedness of the Missionary to dispense the blessings of a message, which both Chaplains and Missionaries are ordinarily supposed to be entrusted with. This distinction which the surplice draws between itself and the coat of the Missionary, is exactly what the covenant of a Civilian prompts him to thrust forward as an insuperable obstacle to his Uncovenanted fellow, and it the gulf is impassable in one instance, it is just as much so in the other. The great majority of Missionaries in India know and feel that a "Church" pulpit is not accessible to them, and although in patient endurance of the indignity forced upon them, they may quietly submit to the decree passed by the Ecclesiastical "gods," the segregance of coat from surplice is not so harmless in its effects as is supposed. The people of this country cannot be expected to enter into those nice points which separate Chaplains from Missionaries, and give the former a real or fabulous superiority. The whole of their interest is concentrated in the religion preached to them, and when they see that the men who enter their houses and pervade their thoroughfares, are not such dignified agents as others who select a more easy and qualified pursuit, they naturally put down the former as simple men, whilst they look upon the latter as gentleman. The extent to which this impression is carried is more serious than one would imagine, although the value which Indian's place upon prestige should render it generally palpable. Chaplains do not consider the harm which they do Missionaries by their system of exclusiveness, and Missionaries will not come forward boldly to express the difficalties with which they have to contend. There can be very little doubt that the small amount of success which attends Missionary effort in India, is due to the unfavorable opinion which the natives form of the secular position of their preachers. "Why," their unformed mind argues, "should men of less social position be sent to us, when those of a higher social grade are restricted in their operations to Europeans. Chaplains are admitted to any society; Missionaries may be also in some instances; but the Missionary can only preach in low and humble Chapels; the Chaplain has fine Churches and finer pulpits than our Missionaries." These are thoughts which must be admitted in such minds as entertain them. We give them place by the distinctions which we ourselves draw. If Christianity is to flourish in this country, both Europeans and Natives must be treated equally. Chaplains must become Missionaries, and Missionaries must not be deprived of distinctions which are limited to Chaplains. On the point of work, the Missionary is the most effectual agent; in point of usefulness the Chaplain has small returns to bring to the front. The surplice should diminish itself to the smaller proportions of the coat, and the coat will then have all the spiritual glory which a flowing robe has in name, but not in substance. Chaplains may do well as drones—ecclesiastics appointed to administer to fashion and polite society; Missionaries are the working bees, designed to heap up the honey which will add to the sweet savor of the Gospel.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

(*Times, August* 21.)

(From our special correspondent.)

Washington, Aug. 3.

Whoever has in been Washington for the last three days will have little difficulty in believing the report that the two armies contending on the Potomac, or, more, properly now, on the Rappahannock, have withdrawn to summer quarters. The heavy showers which drenched, even if they did not refresh, the atmosphere have ceased altogether. The heat is intense, unrelieved either by evening breeze or by morning dew. Men drag themselves along the streets, helpless, or recline in the doorways, gasping.

No one tarries in Washington who has the smallest chance to quit it. The President betakes himself to his "Soldier's Rest," which is a kind of Castle Gandolfo to this Pope of universal Yankeedom, whenever he wearies of his Vatican or Quirinal at the White House. Most of the foreign Ministers are enjoying a holiday at the northern springs. It is no trifling sense of duty that chains Lord Lyons, MM. Stoekl, Bertinati, and a very few of their colleagues or subalterns to their official residence, and even they are all on the move. Possibly Washington is the hottest and irksomest, as it is politically the most important, spot in the Union. The camps I surveyed the other day on Arlington Heights, glittering snow-white amid the unseared green of the woods, might seem an enviable abode to those familiar with the dust, stench, the villainous air of this monstrous failure of a city. Still even the heroes of the metropolitan garrison show little inclination to forsake the idle leisure and the cool shade of their tented homes. Fighting or marching is no joke in these American dog-days. The description of General Bragg's retreat across Tennessee, as given by one of the sufferers, in colours which leave no doubt as to its authenticity, is something to make a very salamander shrink from active life at this fiery season. "None of us," says the letter, at the climax, "have more than one suit of clothes, and many are almost naked. Nearly one tenth of the army is barefoot. The single suit of clothes that the luckiest of us have is *fermenting with the sweat that has soaked it for thirteen days.*" There is some of the poetry of war for you.

There seems, consequently, every reason to believe, what I hear everywhere asserted, that the armies of the Rappahannock will venture on no general movement for a month or six weeks to come. Lee lies with his main force to the south of the Rapid-Ann, or Rapidan, river, between Orange Court-house, the South-West mountains, and Culpepper, about 70 miles from Richmond and 80 from Washington by the Orange and Alexandria Railway. It is supposed here that he will keep out of fighting distance, and it is deemed improbable that "Meade will push after the enemy."

So far as Northern accounts and calculations may be trusted, the Confederate armies have, owing to the losses suffered during the month of July, been reduced by 75,000 men. Their present forces cannot exceed 250,000 men. A portion of these are west of the Mississippi, separated from the rest, so that only 225,000 troops may be on this side of the river. Of these 75,000 will be required in the Southern States: but it will be practicable for General Lee to concentrate 150,000 veterans in Virginia. The Southern conscription, if effectual, cannot yield more that 75,000 recruits, but these will not be available in the field till September. Even under such circumstances, people here think that it will be the part of wisdom for the North "to act on the defensive." The siege of Charleston is to be pushed on with the utmost vigour. The scattered relics of Bragg and Johnstone's forces are to be swept off the field. But the decisive blow in Virginia is not to be struck till towards the fall of the year. A cavalry skirmish took place on the Rappahannock no later than Saturday, the day before yesterday. General Buford rode forth to reconnoitre, and drove Stuart's cavalry before him till within one mile from Culpepper. But he was in turn driven back upon his main force, and was able to keep a position near Brandy station, till darkness parted the combatants and the Confederates retired. There were expectations of a general engagement yesterday, but all was quiet till late in the evening. The whole affair, in short, was a mere reconnaissance, by which it was ascertained that Lee has his headquarters at Stevensburg, four miles to the south-east of Culpepper. Upon these hopes deferred the Northerners think they have great reason for thanksgiving. They have, as they think, "seized rebellion by the throat." Every hour that passes sounds the deathknell of their foes. Success or defeat is equally exhausting for them. The North has put forth enormous strength without the least strain on its resources. The Treasury used to pay out $75,000,000 annually. This sum now represents its monthly issue; but I was told only yesterday that the demand for fresh supplies has greatly decreased and the finances are in a flourishing condition.

Something is going on in the meanwhile about which daily bulletins can give us no hint. The whole face of this continent is rapidly changing. The Northern invasion of the Southern States, partakes in a great measure, of the movement of the Gothic and Vandal hordes into the exhausted provinces of the old Roman Empire. The conqueror settles on the prostrate land. The Federal armies spread disorder and desolation wherever they appear. They rouse the negroes to freedom, and profit by the helplessness into which sudden emancipation throws the improvident freedmen. The lords of the soil in large tracts of Tennessee or Mississippi are all away in Lee's or in his fellow-combatant's armies. Their families fly before their invaders, their homes remain desolate, their labourers wander about, their property lies waste, unclaimed. The Northern soldier seizes on the land he has conquered. He is not unfrequently a squatter by nature; an adventurer by the force of circumstances. Many a volunteer enlisted for three months or three years, but as he left his New England or his Western home, he, in many instances, bade a lasting farewell. He left nothing worth having, nothing to be regretted, behind him. The American is always ready for a flitting; always willing to begin a new life; always on the look out for a new home. Hitherto the pioneering tide was always westward, because, in the South, slavery shut the way against free labour. But now the South is to be free, and its lands are cheaper than any lot in Wisconsin or Oregon. They are to be had for the taking. Many a man who enlisted for a fixed term would be at a loss what to do with himself on its expiration. Some of them, most of them, enter on a new engagement. They will abide under the standards till the war is over, but whether for war or peace, of one thing they are sure, that they will never go back to their country. This is the case with many of the native Americans, but it is more generally so with the myriads of German, Irish, and other adventurers who constituted the main strength of the Northern army. Of these a great many had barely landed in New York or Boston on the first outbreak of hostilities. They had no definite plan as to their further progress; they had not made up their minds as to their ultimate destination. As they were hesitating between Canada or California, the Republican bounties came to tempt them, and they turned their hatchets or reaping hooks into sabres and bayonets. The would-be settlers hired themselves out as soldiers; but when soldier's work is done, they will naturally look back to their original purpose as settlers. A journey back to the North and East is the last thing they would think of; civilized life has no prize to tempt them with; it has crowded them, pushed them from its bosom. The far West is very far; Canada is cold and gloomy; California is lawless and wasteful; why should they go further and fare worse? The South is all before them where to choose; there are houses and plantations, cleared forests, tilled fields, ready-made settlements, stray cattle, masterless slaves to be utilized as free labourers. "The freed man," we are informed upon official authority, "must for a long time work under the superintendence of Government." The deserving veteran, the subduer of the rebellion, will become the freed man's taskmaster. The victorious legion will be quartered on the vanquished land on something akin to the feudal system. The South will be recolonized, and the invasion will lead to an agrarian settlement.

It is not easy to reconcile all this with the immutable laws of property—nor easy to foresee to how many suits and contests this wholesale usurpation of Southern soil may not give rise hereafter. But the mighty change is no less inevitable; the revolution is no less being accomplished, noiselessly but steadily, under our very eyes at this present moment. Woe to the conquered! Many of the Southern landowners will leave their bones bleaching on the well-contested fields of Virginia; many will expiate their "treason" on the scaffold or in durance in the State fortresses; not a few will wander out into perpetual banishment; the remaining few will have to come to terms. They will accommodate themselves to the new order of things, they will be fain to share what was once their land with those intruders who hold it as the spoils of victors. Some of them, to whom land was worthless unless they could work it by slave labour, will yield it without reluctance to men able to turn it to good purpose on a new plan and principle.

But whatever may come to pass in the future, there is no doubt but the Northerners are everywhere taking possession for the present. The North is pouring itself out upon the South. The United States' Government is coming forward as a slaveowner on a gigantic scale. It undertakes to organize and compel the work of "freedmen," and these will be placed under the supervision, either of such of their former masters as may be willing to fall in with their views or else, with men of the North, who will have no scruple in enforcing the new social system. Already provision is being made that the "freedmen" able to work should take upon themselves the support of the non-workers. That kind of paternal providence which bound the slave-owner for his own interest to supply the want of helpless infancy and of decrepit age in his plantation is now devolving upon Government, who will "reserve a portion of their wages sufficient to provide for the sustenance of those who cannot help themselves."

Every one may see what an all-sweeping change is contemplated in the social economy of Southern life. The present war is to end in universal emancipation; and upon the ruin of slavery and of the slaveowner an attempt will be made to organize negro labour under white supervision, leaving it for the future to decide whether the black race can thus be utilised, or whether it must be utterly superseded, trampled out, and extinguished.

There is something certainly appalling in the idea of this wholesale spoilation of a whole race and in the sudden emancipation of another race, so universally deemed unfit to take care of itself; but the North is drunk with the overweening consciousness of its power, and as success opens its way for the accomplishment of its will, it meditates and actually acts upon a policy it has yet hardly the assurance to avow.

All this, of course, is to take place only on the supposition that the South is, soon or late, to succumb in the unequal struggle. The hare is to be cooked in in this guise if it can only be caught.

There is no apprehension meanwhile that this occupation of the South may, in any perceptible degree, affect or wear out the North. Should every one of the million of combatants now in the field cast his lot in the South, as a permanent settler, the gaps left by them in Northern society would be immediately filled up by the incessant tide of immigration from the Old World. At no time, it is confidently asserted, have German, Irish, and other adventurers flocked to the States as they have done since the beginning of the war. The very Canadas, we are told, are pouring their floating population into the adjoining lands of the Union. I have no means to test the exact truth of this assertion, but I can bear witness that as we neared Sandy Hook in the Persia, a fortnight ago, we came up with the Borussia, from Bremen, whose decks were swarming with emigrants, Germans' obeying that cry, "*Nach* America," which depopulates Fatherland, and breaks the sinews of those besotted, improvident German States. It was a moment of proud exultation for the Yankees who were on board with us, who felt that the prosperity, the strength, the future development of their country depended on the supply of those raw elements, whereby they were able either to perpetuate war, or to establish peace on their own terms. The phenomena of the darkest Middle Ages are reproducing themselves under our very eyes. The North American hive of nations is swarming down southwards, and the European tide is rushing in, pressing on, allowing no slack or stagnation; giving the wilfulness of man all the impulse of irresistible fate. It was not so much as recruits for Northern armies now in the field that these new comers were so rapturously hailed at their landing in the country of their adoption; but they were welcomed as combatants in that great war of colonization and civilization which enlists its pioneers out of all the European tribes, but in which the Anglo-Saxon deems himself entitled to take the lead.

All this, of course, rests on the supposition that the subjugation of the South is a mere question of time. The North is already improving its victory before it has thoroughly achieved it. But the South is standing its ground manfully, and looks to France or Mexico for a chance of restoring its waning power and turning the tide of its adverse fortune.

"Mexico," they say at Richmond, "is as completely in the hands of France at this day, as India was in the hands of the English 100 years ago. Napoleon is the master there; nothing will be done that he does not will, and everything he wills will be done. The French will be the best neighbours for us we could possibly have. They will be compelled to introduce negro slavery there; they cannot otherwise develope the immense resources of the country. They will keep Abolitionists from settling on our Southern frontier. We shall strike up an immense trade with them, and the two peoples will form an alliance offensive and defensive which will set the world at defiance."

THE PRIZE FIGHT BETWEEN MACE AND GOSS.

(*Daily News, Sept.* 2.)

The fight between Mace, ex-champion, and Goss, of Wolverhampton, came off yesterday, and gave rise to the usual scenes of brutality and ruffianism. The following description of the departure of the pugilistic fraternity from the Paddington station, and their return from their at first unsuccessful mission, is from an evening contemporary:—

Precisely at midnight the intended *rendezvous* of the lovers of the "noble art" was announced to the initiated, the hour of departure given, and the railway ticket supplied from the several centres of the P.R. Then it came out that the Great Western Railway was again to be honoured by a freight of those who specially claim to be illustrators of the most manly and elevating system of self-defence known to the civilised world. Immediately the "trysting" place was out the hangers-on of the sporting public-houses deserted them. Away they went, the out-of luck on foot, the in-luck in cabs of often six or seven in a batch. Westward, ho! seemed the watchword, as the squares of Tyburnia echoed hour after hour with the unwonted and untimely clatter. The early morning was singularly beautiful and perfectly cloudless, and not a breeze was stirring. On reaching the Great Western station the scene had changed. The exit side of the station was barricaded with a number of the company's vans, evidently to prevent a forcible entry. From two o'clock the departure side was taken possession of by large numbers of persons palpably anxious to get with the special train at all hazard. We mingled with this waiting throng, which we found somewhat variously composed. In front of the only door in use were assembled nearly a dozen men in the uniform of the Great Western Railway. The efforts of these persons to preserve an entrance to the railway station for the favoured ticket-holders would have been utterly powerless but for an organised gang of pugilistic special constables. These follows, with foreheads "villanous low," formed a sort of lane by the aid of strong oaken cudgels, with which they frequently enforced their appeals to stand back. Nothing, we believe, has ever been seen, even at a London execution, approaching in lawless violence to the scene witnessed on the premises of the Great Western Railway Company early this day. Some fourteen very large carriages were filled by the pugilistic excursionists, to the number probably of 1,500. The fare being 2*l*. to Wootton Bassett is some assurance of the length of purse of the intending travellers. They reached the station in cabs, and in such numbers from midnight till four o'clock, that a police officer assured us he never remembered to have seen so many cabs at once in his lifetime. The waiting crowd were mostly mere onlookers without means for the coveted voyage and exhibition, but that a mixture were "something more" what ensued will best prove. Finding the approaches to the train too well guarded by the servants of the company and the organised band of pugilists, a portion of the vagabonds turned their attention to any person who had entered their dangerous purlieus alone or well dressed. We know of four different cabs that were set upon immediately on their arrival in the station yard, and their riders summarily robbed of everything. There were no police present for the first two or three hours, the enclosure being the property of the Great Western Railway. As the time of departure drew near some of the fellows grew terribly reckless and anxious to get away. The cries of agony raised by those who were assaulted and robbed were answered by mocking laughter. In one case a tall man was surrounded and savagely beaten, robbed of his watch and all the money he had in his pockets, yet he was a person who, under all ordinary circumstances, was well able to take care of himself in any part of London. A little before 4 o'clock the crowd was startled by some most unearthly groans, evidently proceeding from a human being in deadly agony. We found them to proceed from a well-dressed young fellow who had been surrounded, violently and "scientifically" struck in the stomach, and robbed of everything. When attacked, and while so abused, he was forced against the glazed advertisements on the wall, which were smashed in the struggle, and his person much endangered by the broken glass. So much unbridled violence and "brutality we never before witnessed in so short a space of time. Shortly before the train started the metropolitan police appeared on the scene, but even then we saw a man robbed of his scarf pin. On being appealed to to give the thief into custody the man replied he did not care to prosecute, his only anxiety being to get off to the fight. We believe several persons who had taken or intended to take tickets were left behind. The violent struggles of the poorer ruffians to reach the train seemed at last to overawe the promoters of the exhibition. The excitement was fearful, and the last efforts to get off proportionate when the managers withdrew their "rearguard" of ring keepers with the oaken cudgels. "All you with sticks come on," were the last official words. Appeals were made to officials, ex-pugilists, as if for very life. "Oh, Bill, let me come, haven't I worked like a horse?" when the door finally closed. Then there were rushes and appeals through the den-like iron rails of the barricade for "auld lang syne" and the like to be allowed to pass. Mace, who showed himself, looked full stout for his fearful task. Brettle, Tom King, and most of the magnates of pugilism, were appealed to, but in vain. One young ruffian laden with a bottle of water for the occasion, advised the bursting in of the doors. The outsiders only relinquished the idea for fear of want of co-operation inside. At 4.25 the train got off, some twenty fellows at the last moment jumping on the footboards and clinging most dangerously to the carriages, so greedy at all risks were they for the coming carnival of brutality. The train stopped only twice before reaching its destination, namely, at Didcot and Swindon. At both police officers were observed to be attentive spectators, but it was supposed they could not communicate what they had learned in time for action. Wootton Bassett at about five miles beyond Swindon, and the field selected for the fight about one mile from the Wootton Bassett station. The company arrived on the ground by seven o'colck, but an hour was consumed in preliminaries, and just when the first round was being fought, or, rather, manœuvred—before a single blow had been struck—the police came up. The combatants were instantly dressed by their seconds, and the ring broken up. Some time was spent in collecting the unpacked hampers, &c., and the disappointed concurse returned in disconsolate and indignant procession to Wootton Bassett. It was ten or half-past before the train was in motion on the return journey, and it was generally supposed that another attempt would be made in Gloucestershire or Oxfordshire. But the journey to London was uninterrupted, though slow, and the pugilists left Paddington in cabs for the Fenchurch-street station, where they were followed by a number of their former attendants in the belief that the fight would be renewed somewhere in the neighbourhood of Purfleet.

On arriving there (we learn from a correspondent) small boats were put in requisition, and the party crossed to the Kentish coast. A detail of the rounds would not be of advantage to our readers. Suffice it to say that eighteen rounds were fought in about an hour and three quarters, during which a few blows were struck, and Goss gave Mace a black eye, and received some slight punishment in return. Goss, however, throughout exhibited an evident anxiety to preserve that vertical position which his opponent sought to make horizontal, but in the 18th round, Mace "caught" Goss on the right side of the head, and he fell forward as if his neck were broken and with a heavy drop on his forehead, lay on the ground apparently dead, and every one thought he was so. His seconds picked him up, but he remained insensible for some minutes, only recovering himself to learn that he had lost the fight and that Mace had won the 1,000*l*., the amount of the stakes. To those whom it may more especially concern, we may state that the men were limited to 10st 10lb and that Mace staked 600*l*. to 400*l*.

THE ROMNEY MARSH GHOST.

(*Correspondent of the Daily News, Sept.* 1.)

In June last the *Ashford News*, and others of the Kent local papers, contained an account of certain extraordinary occurrences which had disturbed the peace, and produced great excitement in the quiet little villages of Bilsington and Bonnington, in Romney Marsh. A house in one of them was reported to be haunted, "the furniture of which" it was said "has jumped about the rooms in the most unaccountable manner, until it has dashed itself to pieces against the walls. The crockery ware has danced about the place like puppets hung upon wires, and after performing some extraordinary evolutions, has sprung with a sudden jerk up to the ceiling, and destroyed its usefulness for ever. Pails of water have flown about the house like soap bubbles in a high wind. The flour crock, without any visible cause, was broken to pieces, and the flour scattered in all directions. Boots and shoes galloped out of one room into another, as though they were looking for some one to put them on and wear them. Bedroom ware has walked down the stairs step by step. The beds that were made in the morning ready to receive their occupants at night were found long before that time turned topsy-turvy, with the sheets and blankets tangled together like a colt's mane after it is said to have been ridden by witches. A book put away at the very top of the house came rumbling and tumbling down the staircase, and on reaching the bottom, with a sudden bound, cleared the kitchen, flying straight through the already smashed window into the garden. Absurd as this story may appear a great many persons give credence to the whole of it, and also to a great deal more than is here stated. One thing is quite certain, there are the broken things, but by whose agency they were destroyed at present is only known to the destroyer." The *South Eastern Gazette* of June 23rd adds to the above that this marvellous story "has induced numbers from Hythe and other places contiguous to repair to the scene, some of whom are satisfied with an exterior view of the house; and the fright with which it is viewed by the credulous is really amusing, and yet pitiful to witness."

The following is the result of the personal inquiries I have made on the spot into these circumstances; my stay at the sea side having given me the opportunity of a day's excursion (August 22) into the neighbourhood:—

The villages of Bilsington and Bonnington lie midway between the Smeeth station of the South-Eastern main line, and the Ham-street station of the Ashford and Hastings branch. Bilsington is the site of a lofty monument, in the obelisk form, erected by the reformers of East Kent, in 1835, to the memory of Sir William Richard Cosway; a useful landmark to a stranger rashly venturing to leave the high road and try a short cut across the marsh meadows. The house alluded to is at the extreme end of the adjoining parish of Bonnington, and is a double one-story cottage, brick and timber built, about 200 yards from a small inn of the better sort called the Royal Oak. This cottage has long been occupied by the families of two labouring men, Gates and Luckhust, whose humble occupation in life has been that of shepherd or "lookers," as shepherds are called here. Gates at one time had been well to do in the world, having some sheep of his own; but he had become chargeable to the parish, and requiring medical attendance, he had been ordered into the union workhouse, where he subsequently died. The occurrences in question, or whatever formed the foundation of the reports, commenced before his death and soon after his removal.

The subtance of the facts, prosaically told, is that for several days in succession, beginning on the Saturday and ending on the Tuesday or Wednesday, and chiefly when no one was on the premises (or known to be so) but women and children, strange noises were heard in the house; sometimes in one room, sometimes in another; after which furniture was found thrown down or displaced, bed clothes in confusion, articles of wearing apparel, with bowls, pails, &c., tossed about, and glass and crockery broken, principally the window panes (fifteen in front and some at the back), and five or six large earthern ware milk jars, the fragments of which and of other utensils are lying in the yard.

These things always happened in the day time; sometimes in the presence of scared neighbours; nothing occurred at night; and the annoyances were confined to the side of the house in which Gates had lived, and which was still occupied by his wife and son. The wife (Miss Gates as she is called here, the Kentish peasantry ignoring among themselves the use of the word mistress), an old woman of 75, very feeble, walking with difficulty on crutches, unable to mount the stairs without assistance, and dependent in smaller matters upon the services of a little maid-of-all-work, Ann Smith, a girl of 14.

Inquiring what had been seen when the different articles moved were in actual motion, I was informed that when the Bible flew down the stairs (the proper place of which was on the bed-room drawers), it struck as it passed one of the Luckhurst's children, a girl of eleven, with sufficient violence to leave a black mark on her shoulder. The girl herself, coming forward, pulled up her sleeve to show me where the mark had been, and her word might be taken for it; but there was nothing to prove that the Bible had not been thrown at her from the stair-head. The two families, living in the cottage, have their own separate front and back doors, but the same staircase is common to both; and the rooms thus communicating internally, offer great facilities, for the unobserved ingress and egress of any active person playing a mischievous trick. We have to get up, however, another theory to explain some parts of the evidence.

Mrs. Luckhurst was standing in the yard by the paling when the earthenware crock was broken, and the flour it contained scattered. She saw (as she says) Ann Smith carrying the crock and setting it down by the kitchen door, when the crock seemed suddenly jerked out of her hands, and the flour "steamed up" to the ceiling in a sort of cloud, Ann Smith at the same time crying out, and turning pale with fright.

Mrs. Luckhurst (a striking contrast to her neighbour) is a fine specimen of a strong hardworking woman in vigorous health: although the mother of nine children living, mostly grown up and on their own hands, without counting those she has lost, more than she could remember; and she stood before me with her arms akimbo, denouncing with an eloquence which Gladstone might envy, the absurdity and injustice of the suspicions that had been directed against Ann Smith—I was not the person to tell her that she was romancing, or "saying the thing that was not." Nothing would persuade Mrs. Luckhurst that what was done was not the work of an evil spirit; and she regretted she was no scholar, for she "had heered say there was a certain chapter in the Bible which, if properly read, no evil spirit could stand." What chapter it was she did not know, and unhappily I could not inform her. Luckhurst, the husband, was in the fields at the time, and laughed at what was told him of "the goings on" at home in his absence, but became as grave and frightened as the rest on his return. The excitement increasing, the new rector of Bilsington and Bonnington, the Rev. F. Cameron, came, saw the broken things, was shown the disturbed beds, had them re-made, locked the door, and went away with the key in his pocket, returning at ten, when he found everything as he had left it. Another girl has replaced Ann Smith, and since she left, and Gates died, there has been no renewal of the disturbances; but a subsequent investigation through the police has failed to bring them home to their author.

I have noted these particulars because although it is "beleft" by the magistrates, as I was told at the Bilsington National school, that the noises heard and mischief perpetrated originated in natural causes, there is now sufficient evidence that we are not yet conversant with all the natural causes which may be connected with similar facts, some of which reminded me of the supposed magnetic influences of Angelique Cottin, to which the attention of Arago was drawn, in 1843, and others of the tossing about of bed-room furniture preceeding the death of General Lefort, mentioned in "The Diary of an Austrian Secretary of Legation," recently published. Moreover, if we are to object with some writers to Mr. Home, that the manifestations of his alleged powers have been confined chiefly to the higher ranks, we must not blow hot and cold with the same breath, and refuse the testimony of the poor, when offered, to analogous effects. If ignorant and superstitious, we have in the Romney Marsh peasantry the advantage of witnesses who had never heard of "spirit rappings," and are certainly none of them readers of the *Spiritual Magazine*. We know absolutely nothing of the source and nature of our vital powers, and while it is perfectly true we shall not clear up the mystery in which they are involved by referring everything new and strange to the supernatural, it is equally certain that we shall never extend our knowledge by generalising and dismissing one set of effects as those of "involuntary motion" (which explains nothing) and getting rid of others which we do not understand by the too easy method of attributing them to imposture. When some friends of Dr. Black were first shown the buoyancy of a bladder inflated with hydrogen gas, they had to be taken into a room above the laboratory of the chemist, to be convinced that there was no hole in the floor through which the bladder might not have been drawn up to the ceiling by a fine thread. There was, however, no fine thread, and there was nothing in the bladder distinguishable by the friends of Dr. Black from common air. We now admit gases as "things invisible" that may yet act as efficient causes. May there not be others?

THE JUNGFRAU CONQUERED BY AN ENGLISH LADY.

(*To the Editor of the Times, August* 20.)

Sir,—It may be interesting to some of your readers to learn that the "Queen of the Bernese Alps, considered by the natives of the country one of the most difficult ascents in Switzerland, has, by the intrepidity of Mrs. Stephen Winkworth, been lately proved accessible to woman as well as to man.

Last Thursday, about 12-55 p. m., Mrs. Winkworth, accompanied by her husband, myself, and the following three guides,—J. Benen, of Lax; J. Baptiste Croz, of Chamounix; and Fritz, of the Eggischorn, started from the Hoted de la Jungfrau to sleep at the Faulberg, where is a cave with two separate recesses, in some of the large rocks which overhang the great Aletsch glacier. This trysting place we reached at 5 o'clock the same day and left again by candle light at 1.25 the following morning. I may here mention a very simple expedient adopted by the guides in lieu of lanterns. Having knocked the bottoms out of three ordinary wine bottles, they inserted a candle into each one, fixing them into the necks of the bottles; by these means the flame of a candle may be effectually protected against the wind. We were safely piloted by Benen over the crevasses and broken ice which lay in our way for about an hour after starting. The ascent of the Aletsch glacier is very gradual, and somewhat tedious for a considerable distance above the Faulberg, but as the snow was generally in a very good state, we were enabled to reach the top of the steep ice slope leading to the Col du Roththal at about 5.50. Here we breakfasted, and deposited our *impedimenta* in the form of remaining provisions, &c., upon the snow, in order to leave our guides as unincumbered as possible for the latter part of the ascent. At 7.10 we commenced to climb the last ice slope, which although not yet entirely denuded of snow, is rapidly becoming so, and every week this dry season continues would render the passage of it more difficult and dangerous. The step cutting was excellent, Benen and Fritz being generally in advance. This last ice slope culminates in a short and very narrow ridge of soft snow, which until trampled down had little more than the breadth of the human foot. Along this arete Mrs. Winkworth walked upright with the assistance of the guides. The rest of us did the same in turn. The little black flag was still gallantly holding its own at the summit. That it could continue to do so long, however, appeared to us very doubtful. On comparing our watches we found our ascent had taken us seven hours and a half, including 35 minutes occupied in breakfasting,—not bad walking for a lady. The weather, which about daybreak had presented a rather threatening aspect, in the form of large clouds, was now, abut 9 a m., very fine, although unfavourable to a very distant view. From no other point have I seen the Finsteraarhorn appear to the same advantage as from the top of the Jungfrau. In place of the peculiar narrow-looking peak, eclipsed by the Manch, Shreckhorn, and others, seen from the Bernese side of the Alps, we had before us a commanding mountain of majestic proportions, evidently the grandest of the chain. After looking around for a few minutes upon vast masses of spotless snow, black and barren rock, destitute of animal existence, the eye was glad to drop its regard into the green valleys of the Oberland, on the smiling village of Unterseen, and the lovely lake of Thun. But the summit of the Jungfrau is by no means of comfortable resting-place, so after 10 minutes spent there we again roped, and with Fritz in advance and Benen behind, the latter ever on the *qui vive* as to our movements, and exclaiming from time to time "*dass its ganz gut*," we effected our descent to the bottom of the slope in about an hour and a quarter. Not withstanding the difficulty and danger of this part of the day's work, Mrs. Winkworth, who, as I understand, had slightly sprained her knee two days before on the Aletschorm, demanded hardly more assistance from the guides than many men, as little accustomed to ice-work as herself, might have been excused for doing. We found the snow already in a very soft state on our descent from the Roththal; but we got down without mishap, passed the Faulberg at 2.30, and returned to the Eggischorn at 6.30, having been out about 17 hours.

Apologizing for trespassing so far on your valuable space.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Sion, Monday, Aug. 17. W. E. Utterson.

THE PROGRESS OF THE POLISH STRUGGLE.

(*L'Opinion Nationale*—Paris: Liberal, July 25.)

The National Government cannot certainly be reproached for want of moderation. For six months it has had the lives of all the high officials of Warsaw (not excepting the Grand Duke), of all those who have betrayed their country, of all who have put themselves by their acts beyond the pale of civilization in its hands, and it has not once availed itself of its omnipotence to get rid of its enemies.

It is well known that it has preserved the life of the life of the Grand Duke by its all-powerful protection; who, nevertheless, will not be any the more grateful towards Poland.

The National Government (how Mouravieff must pity it!) has wished to recommend itself to Europe as much by its fidelity and magnanimity as by the talents and patriotic energy of which it has given such brilliant and wonderful proof.

It was obliged some days ago to depart from its usual moderation. A man execrated by all, Colonel Leichte, who in the reign of Nicholas filled the office of Grand Inquisitor at Warsaw, reappeared in that town, where he had spread death and mourning, to enter upon his old duties.

The revolutionary tribunal charged to try him condemned him to death. The sentence legally passed was not kept secret. On the 21st a decree issued, announced his sentence, and the same evening the justice of Poland was satisfied.

Colonel Leichte fell stabbed by an unknown hand.

The Russian do not use as much ceremony in such cases, and the very day the sentence of the revolutionary tribunal was carried out, 200 citizens were transported from Warsaw to Siberia, whose only crime was loving their country.

In the district of Kailsch scenes of horrible barbarity have been passing. Colonels Muchanoff and Pomeranzoff, who command in that part, have undertaken, by order, no doubt, to establish the system of terror begun by Mouravieff in Lithuania.

They quite lately pillaged several mansions, the proprietors of which, of whom Madame Rogawska is one, were taken to Warsaw in chains, after having been flogged.

Far exceeding the celebrated programme drawn up by M. Pogodine, Colonel Pomeranzoff has not feared to publicly preach wholesale slaughter.

Haranguing the peasants, he gave them orders to massacre the proprietors, and promised them the estates of those they should murder.

Continue, then, oh, Lords of Great Britain, to maintain that it would be inhuman to sacrifice the lives of your soldiers for the deliverance of Poland!

The peasants, we are glad to say, have turned a deaf ear to the counsels of the Russian colonel and continue to show themselves everywhere favourable to the insurrection. The sight of a European flag would make them ali rise *en masse*—but will they see that flag?

We, the sons of the year '89, feel ourselves deeply humiliated by being obliged to put this note of interrogation, and we should be much more so if we did not expect an efficacious intervention; but we do not admit that France and Europe can, after Prince Gortschakoff's reply, draw back from one of their most sacred duties.

Our delay has not discouraged the Poles. They will die, if it be necessary, to the last man, but they will not bow before the Colossus with the feet of clay, they will not worship the monstrous idol; between them and Czarism there is a duel to the death, as the National Committee has declared.

The struggle is more fierce now than it has ever been. From the 6th to the 18th of July there have been in the kingdom alone twenty-two important engagements, not to speak of lesser ones; and in the same period there have been ten in Lithuania.

Now, the telegraph announces five fresh victories of the insurgents; and the Russians are collecting a considerable force at Kalisch, which is greatly threatened by the corps of Taczanowski, which, according to the official telegrams, had been completely destroyed.

USE OF SALT IN AGRICULTURE.

(*London Review.*)

A Pamphlet on the "Use of Salt in Agriculture," based on the Prize Essay of Mr. Robert Falk, has been published by the Salt Chamber of Commerce of Northwich. The use of Salt having been comparatively limited, although its value has been admitted on all hands, the Salt Chamber of Commerce, charged with the guardianship of this important trade in England, offered a prize of £50 for the best essay on the use of salt, and its chemical action, with plain directions for its application for the farmer. The first part gives a sort of introductory history of the antiquity of its application in agriculture, beginning with the use of it by the Hebrews 2,000 years ago, by the Chinese, and the Romans. The action of salt on the soil, upon plants, and its other valuable actions, are next urged, on the grounds that, applied to the land, it absorbs moisture from the atmosphere, and retains the moisture it absorbs in the soil; that it destroys weeds and vermin; makes stubborn soils more easy to work, the grass sweeter and more liked by cattle, keeps the rust from wheat, the fly from turnips, and blight from potatoes. If we had not known its capablities in these respects for these forty years past, we might have thought salt, under the administration of the Northwich pamphleteers, as general a panacea for all ills of crops and cattle as Parr's life pills or Morrison's medicines for every class of suffering humanity. It is, however, very right, for the intrests of salt merchants, to put forward anew all the advantages of salt. The phosphates, guanos, ammonia-compounds, and various other manures, are being applied in large quantities and with great success, their composition qualities and actions having been well studied and understood; and the soda and potash compounds in the soil are equally well, worthy of attention. Salt, too, is a cheap manure, and exists in large quantities in many countries and everywhere in the sea; there is no reason, therefore, why its advantages should not be secured wherever they are required. Dividing the food required by cereals, root-plants, and grasses, into the sustenance derived from the soil and that obtained from the air, it is seen that nitrogen and ammonia are supplied by the atmosphere, but the rest—the chief part—of their food is obtained from the soil. The analysis of the ashes of plants gives us the constituents necessary for the support and growth of the plant, and if any of these be absent or deficient it is artificially supplied. From the analysis of plants, chloride bysodium or common salt is seen to be a necessary element; and whilst cereal plants, such as wheat, barley, oats, and most of the grasses require a preponderance of silicic and phosphoric acids, turnips, mangolds, and carrots require potash and salt. It is in this way that cereal and root crops can follow each other without exhausting the soil, each taking different ingredients from it. Mr. Falk dwells also on the capacity some plants possess of taking up chloride of sodium instead of potash when the latter does not exist in the soil,—a fact, he observes, of much consequence in practical operation when the difference of the cost of the two substances is considered. But the direct nourishment which salt affords to plants and roots is, he contends, only a very small part of the good it performs in the economy of our cereals and root-plants. By far the most important part he considers is one not generally known even now and never dreamed of twenty years ago—its indirect action on the chief agents of vegetable life in the soil. In all soils there is a tendency to absorb from the air, rain, or applied manures, and to retain the most valuable elements for the nourishment of plants. The great efficacy of common salt, the writer continues, is that through the medium of rain-water, or otherwise coming into contact with the earthy bases of ammonia, phosphoric and silicic acids, and potash, it sets them free and makes them available for the nourishment of the growing plants. We find, he says from well authenticated experiments, that the power of a weak solution of common salt in dissolving earthy phosphates from the soil is twenty times as great as rain-water, and that neither carbonic acid, water, nor any other solvent bears any comparison to it. Thence the importance of importing salt into the soil to being into action the dormant fertilizing properties of the soil, and the manures applied to it; larger crops naturally following such treatment. Its application, however, for evident reasons should be repeated, and in small quantities. The beneficial effects of salt upon animals is also discussed, and the pamphlet concludes with numerous reports of experiments with salt upon wheat, rye, barley, oats, beans, peas, potatoes, turnips, carrots, grass, and other crops, garden-plants, and fruit-trees.

An inhabitant of Havre has been fined 2 fr. for hissing twice during a performance at the theatre.

New wheat has made its appearance in several of the country markets in France. The samples were in general of good quality and the grain heavy.

It is stated that for a considerable time past Federal agents have been busy in Canada decoying young men to the States, under the pretext of employing them upon railroads, &c., but really to recruit the army.

The Grand Jury of the county of Cork have agreed to a proposal from Mr. Reuter to erect and maintain a line of telegraphic communication from Cork to Crookhaven and Cape Clear, in order to meet the steamers and obtain the American mails some hours earlier than at present.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

Business Announcements.

MESSRS. THEODORE DEFFEZ & Co.

WINE, BRANDY, & GENERAL MERCHANTS, COMMISSION & SHIPPING AGENTS.
BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

BEG to inform their Indian Friends and the Public generally, that they are prepared to execute orders for French and other European produce at the very lowest rices. In order to ensure prompt attention all orders should be accompanied by Bills on, or references to, Firms in England or France.

Reference in Bombay Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE MAMA.

MR. J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOODS,

HAS the pleasure of announcing the receipt, *ex* the *Naval Brigade*, of a large assortment of VERY HANDSOME AND INGENIOUS TOYS, being the finest collection ever imported into this Presidency.

They have been very carefully selected from the best manufactories on the Continent, and will be found to meet the tastes of all who may visit Mr. N.'s Establishment.

Mr. N. has also received a collection of most artistic Earthenware such as Flower Vases, Table Ornaments, Water Jugs, Elaborate Stands with Glasses for Gold Fish, Coojahs, with Covers, for cooling water and preserving it from dust and insects.

Mr. N. shortly expects a very extensive collection of Albums for Drawings and Cartes de Visites, Portfolios, in great variety, Ladies' Companions, Travelling Cases, &c., also Embroidered Slippers, Cushions, &c.

Patterns for Embroideries.

Bronze Goods, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Paper Weights, Letter Clips, &c.

Also, a few superb Pianos, Harmoniums, and Musical Boxes, from some of the best makers in Germany.

Reading Lamps of established character with German Silver Brass, and Bronze Stands.

Table Cloths, Table Napkins, and Towels of the best workmanship. Gold Framings for Pictures and Mirrors.

Marble Slabs, of different colours, for washing and Pier Tables, Pavements, &c.

Opera Glasses, Perspective, Riding and Conservative Spectacles, &c.

The above are all moderately priced, to effect a quick sale.

TERMS—*Cash.*

Hours of Sale daily (Sundays expected) from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Depot of German Toys, 23, Byculla.

BILLIARDS.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.

Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2⅛ and 2½.)

Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2¼, 2 1-16th, and 2½.)

Bagatelle Balls.

French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

The Medical Hall, Byculla,
June, 1862. TREACHER & Co.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris" Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin and Rimmel consisting of

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet	Box his Ears
	Bridal Bouquet
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet	Friendship Offerings
Kiss me Quick	Patchouli
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker	Sweet Briar
	Jasmin
Something New	Forget Me Not
Jockey Club	Ess. Bouquet
New Mown Hay	The Provence Rose
Rough and Ready	Pestachio Nut Complexion Powder
Frangipanni	

SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of

Honey	Elder Flower
Brown Windsor	Glycerine
Sun Flower Oil	White Almond &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

June 22nd, 1863.

ANDERSON & Co.,

English Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
No. 4, MEADOW STREET,
OPPOSITE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE has the pleasure to apprize his kind customers, that he has just received Overland and direct from Paris, Kid Gloves, white and colored, for ladies and gentlemen; Ribbons, broad and narrow; Alexandra Curls and Head Dresses; Ladies' Kid Boots and Shoes; white Glace Silk in variety; Gold and Jet Brooches and Bracelets; Spanish Lace Shawls; Princess Royal Corsets; superior Lawn Handkerchiefs; Tarletan, white and colored; and other articles too numerous to mention, of which he solicits an inspection.

No. 20, Medow Street.

JACOB AND COMPANY.

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

- Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
- A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
- Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
- Black and colored Silk Alpacas.
- White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
- Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
- Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
- Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
- Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
- Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
- Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
- Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
- Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
- Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats
- Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
- A good supply of Ready made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
- Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
- Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
- A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
- A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
- Water-can, foot-tub and hip baths.
- Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

LONDON HOUSE.
FRESH ARRIVALS.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. Thornhill last Mail the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solataires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Keys, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings.

Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Albert and Neck Chains.

Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES.

Best made Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill, Brothers, London, warranted for two years.

Ladies' Gold Watches set with diamonds.

Do. Do. Open faced.

Silver Hunting and Open faced English and good Geneva Watches.

Do. Railway Time Keepers.

Ladies' Companions in mother of pearl.

Ivory Pencil Cases with knives attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, papier machiegoods in great variety.

American Flycatchers.

Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 300. Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells, selected by Mr. A. C. Thornhill when in Geneva.

FREEMASONRY.

K. Templer Suits.	Royal Arch do.
Royal Arch do.	Master Masons do.
Master Mason do.	Collars for Office-Bearers.
K. Templer Jewels.	Collars and Sashes for Balls.

Ribbon from ½ inch to 2½ inches for Jewels, Skins, Rosette, &c. &c.

Terms—Cash.

Owing to a large amount in our Books unpaid, all orders in future must be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, otherwise they will not be attended—European Assistant wanted.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for the Company in Bombay.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.
Manchester, 15th July 1863.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Directors in Manchester, &c.
JOHN TODD, Esq., *Chairman.*

W. H. Bradley, Esq.	Joseph Schofield, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq.	N. Shelmerdine, Esq.
B. Darbyshire, Esq. Liverpool.	James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.
Alex. Ewing, Esq., Glasgow.	James Wagstaff, Esq., London.
Wm. Fenton, Esq., Rochdale.	Edward Wanklyn, Esq.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq.	Barton Wood, Esq.
John Knowles, Esq.	C. Holland, Esq.
J. Robinson Kay, Esq. Bury.	Thomas Fry, Esq.
J. Schofield Mayson, Esq.	Henry Jump, Esq.
Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn.	Frederic Lyon, Esq.
	Thos. B. Stelterfoht, Esq.

The income of the Company is now as under :—

Fire premiums upwards of	£	60,000
Life premiums and interest	,,	20,000
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds	,,	88,000
The Funds of the Company exceed	,,	251,000

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Sponges, Hair Brushes (Gosnell & Co.), Towels, Looking Glasses, Thermometers, American Stereoscopes for 12, 25, and 50 views, and a great variety of fancy goods, which deserve to be seen.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 Carats for Rs. 50.

Gold Sleeve Studs, 18 Carats from 20 to 35.

Do. Rings set with Pearls, Rubies, Turquoise, from 4 to 0.

Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved, from 20 to 25.

A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets from 25 to 30.

SAXONY WOOLS.—Rs. 35 the suit; Strongly recommended for monsoon wear.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

WEST OF ENGLAND ANGOLAS, Rs. 45 the suit. J. & W. WATSON & Co.

SHEPHERDS PLAIDS, From Rs. 35 the suit; Now the leading pattern of the season.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

MELTONS.—The favorite Coating.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

REGULATION HELMETS.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

THE CLARENCE Black Dress Hat.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

THE ASCOT Drab Hat.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

MESSRS. J. & W. WATSON & Co., beg to invite inspection of their large and varied assortment of Gentlemens' HELMETS, HATS and CAPS, in which will be found all the new and leading novelties of the day.

They would call especial attention to their

JUNGLE HELMETS

which are made of the strongest and thickest felt, compatible with lightness of weight and durability, and possessing the air-chamber afford a sure protection from *Coup de soleil.* Price Rs. 8-8 annas each.

BOOTS.—MONSOON LACE UP BOOTS for Ladies and Gentlemen.

(Impervious to rain.)

French Calf Boots Elastic Sides.
English do. do.
N.B.—Good strong screwed sole walking boots
Rs. 8..............per pair.

Fort, Bombay. J. & W. WATSON & Co.

HER MAJESTY'S BOMBAY ARMY.

Extract from G. O. 16th August 1862. No. 855.

"*His Excellency takes this opportunity to remark on the diversity of style of Head Dress adopted by Officers of the Staff since the introduction of the Ellwood Helmet. To assist as far as possible in establishing uniformity in this article of dress, a Sealed Pattern of Helmet, on which a White Pugree is to be worn, has been lodged in the Office of the Adjutant General at Poona, as well as at the Shops of Messrs. Watson & Co., Millitary Outfitters, Bombay, Poona and Kurrachee, from which Pattern no deviation will be permitted.*

Extract from Circular No. 1, February 21st, 1863, addressed to Commanding Officers of Her Majesty's Bombay Regiments.

"*When they parade in Marching Order or for Fatigue Duties, Officers are permitted to wear the Helmet of the pattern lately established for the Staff.*"

With reference to the above we have the honor to state, that the Regulation Helmet as appointed to be worn by his Excellency the Commander-in Chief can be procured of us only.

Fort, Bombay. J. & W. WATSON. & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favorably, having recently extended this branch, and, to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST OF GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

MANILLA AND FRENCH CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a large quantity of Cigars, of Havanna and Cheroot Shapes. Bombay, Rampart Row.

TO SMOKERS.—Messrs. TREACHER & COMPANY, have just received a supply of Bristol Birds' Eye, Shag and Returns TOBACCO, Taddy's Smoking Mixture, in Tins and Packets, all in prime condition: also a large and well-selected Stock of carved and plain Meerschaum and Briar wood Pipes, Cheroot-holders and Cases, Tobacco Cutters and Pouches, Cherry-wood Stems, Cigarette Moulds and Papers.

Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s teastaster at Canton, consisting of mixed Souchong, Pouchong, Hyson and Black Teas, in 7 lbs. boxes.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS of every kind, including many new descriptions. TREACHER & Co.

FLOWER SEEDS.

IN packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. RECEIVED MONTHLY OVERLAND by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties RECEIVED MONTHLY OVERLAND by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., the Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c. &c received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

York and Westphalia Hams Neats' Tongues.

Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Bath Chaps and Pigs' Cheek S gar.

CHEESE.

Chedder	Parmesan
Stilton	Richmond
Pine	Berkley
Somerset	

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND and are guaranteed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co.
Bombay—(The Fort, Byculla) and Poona.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just received new Saddlery ex *Edith Byrne* and *Orissa*, by Wm. Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow, Brass and Plated Gilt Harness, Ladies side Saddles, quilted, with Furniture complete.

Holland Gin in cases of 11 Bottles.

Gents' and Ladies riding Switches.

Oil Cloth Carpets for Floors and Stair Cases.

Ready-made Flannel Coats, &c., Tennent's Beer 50 dozen in Quarts and 50 dozen in Pints, 50 dozen Porter in Quarts and 50 dozen in Pints, 50 dozen Cherry Brandy, 50 dozen Cherry Cordial and 50 dozen Sherry, a Case of Saddlery by Adams of London, 100 dozen Port Wine in Quarts and 100 dozen in Pints by Byass, and 25 dozen Cider.

JEWELLERY RECEIVED PER OVERLAND MAIL.

- Fancy Gold Brooches.
- Gold Bracelets and Earrings.
- Gold Necklets.
- Ruby and Emerald Rings.
- Fancy Albert Chains.
- Fancy Cravat Pins.
- Fancy Sleeve Links.
- Fancy Studs.
- Fancy Cravat Rings.

N.B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co, have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 8th October 1863.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, the undermentioned Goods at their Rooms, viz. :—

11 Pairs of 3rd and 4th size glass bottomed Globe Lamp complete.
4 Dozen Patent Calf Skins.
33 Gross Cotton Wicks.
A few Bronzed Hanging Argand Lamps.
Few dozens of Syrup Fruits.
25 Dozens Bottles of Thomas Dunkin and Son's Claret.
20 Cases each containing 8 dozen Tonic Water.
28 Do. do. do. 8 Soda do.
10 Do. do. do. 8 Potash do.
2 Cases do. do. 8 Lemon.
10 Dozen Bottles Sherry.
46 Bunches of False Pearls.
5 White Dinner Set.
75 Bundles of Lametta.
50 Empty Wine Cases.
2 Iron Bedsteads

AN AUCTION SALE OF STOCK IN TRADE, CARVED SHOP FURNITURE, GLASS PORCELAIN AND PLATED-WARE, HANGING ARGAND LAMPS, WALLSHADES, &c., IN No. 25, MEADOW STREET, FORT, (NEXT TO MEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY MILLINER.)

On SATURDAY, the 24th and on MONDAY, the 26th instant, and if necessary on the following day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will submit to sale by PUBLIC AUCTION at No. 25, Meadow Street, Fort, the property of the late Dossa Samjee, deceased, and by order of Samjee Lalljee, the same comprises Cut Glassware, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, Tea and Dessert Sets, Cut Quart, Pint and Claret Decanters, Sets of Plated Dish Covers, Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet, Pickle, Liquor and Egg Frames, Toast Racks, Bread Baskets, Tea Sets, Single and Chamber Candlesticks, Butter Pots, Bottle Stands, Pewter and Brass Tea Pots and Kettles, Wire Covers, English Tin Foot Baths and Tubs, Plated and Bronze 6 Light Double, and Single Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, with Drops, Reading Lamps, Opera Glasses, Plated Double, Treble, and Single Branched Wallshades with Cut Shades, Pans, Drops, and Brackets, several pairs, of first and second size Glass Bottomed Globe Lamps, Mahogany Toilet Glasses, Table Covers, Carpet Bags, Bridles, Sets of Plated Spoons and Forks, Cutlery by Harrison and Howson &c. Candles, one new Side Saddle, Hydrabad Rugs, several Glass Door Cupboards, Dispense Tables, Whips, English Portmanteaus and Tin Air Tight Boxes.

ALSO, on the 26th instant, next to (Roman Catholic Chapel,) all the Carved Furniture, such as, Circular and Pier Tables, Side Board, and Cheffoniers, and Screens, Teapoys, Conversation Half Backed, and Reclining Couches, Sets of Dining and Camp Tables, Easy, Arm, and Rocking Chairs, Flower Stands, Cheval Glass, Hatstands, Towel Horses, Card and Sofa Tables, English Bagatelle Board, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Presses and several miscellaneous articles.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from the 21st instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Portable Steam Engine, with its Machinery complete.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 8th October 1863.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor Napoleon III.

Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.—AT NANSEE PARPIAS, No. 20' Meadow Street, Fort.—White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

Sept. 21st 1863. NANSEE PARPIA.

THE undersigned are now prepared to receive orders for Galvanised Corrugated Iron, just about to be landed ex *Sea Park.*

They have also just received per the *City of Edinburgh* and other Ships fresh arrivals of—

- Cast Iron, and Wrought Iron Pipes.
- Weighing Machines for Carts, &c.
- Beams and Scales, with Weights.
- Tools for Engineers and Contractors, &c.
- Lift and Force Pumps.
- Portable Steam Engines.
- Bar Plate and Sheet Iron, &c.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1864.

OFFICE EDITIONS,	No. 1	
QUARTOS	,, 2	
,,	,, 3	
,,	,, 4	
,,	,, 2	H.
OCTAVOS	,, 8	
,,	,, 9	
,,	,, 10	
,,	,, 11	
,,	,, 11	B.
,,	,, 11	D.
F. CAP 8 Vo.	,, 12	enlarged.
,,	,, 12	
,,	,, 13	,,
,,	,, 13	

CHEAP EDITIONS.

Folio No. 31	Paper Interleaved with Blotting Paper.	
,, 32	,,	,,
,, 33	,,	,,
,, 34	,,	,,
,, 35	,,	,,

TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS (*Continued.*)

THE REVOLVING STEREOSCOPE in Mahogany with 100 views	Rs. 225	0
THE COSMORAMIC STEREOSCOPE, on turned pedestal with stand with a Mahogany Case to contain it	75	0
BOOK STEREOSCOPES	3	8

Slides to accompany the above, Scenery of England and Scotland, Exhibition Views, the Streets and Buildings of London, Scenes at the Opera, &c. &c.

MAGIC LANTERN, large size, with set of 12 comic slides and 4 moveable slides	45	0
MAGIC LANTERN, smaller, with 12 comic slides	20	0
BINOCULARS with 12 lenses, adjusting centre and sliding shades, leather sling case	85	0
THE SAME, without adjustment ditto	75	0

Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. confine themselves to the glasses manufactured by Elliot Brothers, as the testimonials to their power and careful manufacture stamp them as superior to the majority that are manufactured:—

THE CHORIMORPHOSCOPE, an instrument somewhat similar to the Kaleidoscope	6	0
THE NEOMONOSCOPE, for viewing Cartes de Visite, and forming a small case in which a few may be safely kept, Rs. 1-8, 3-8, and	4	0
CASELLA'S TABLE THERMOMETERS with ivory scale and glass covers, point to 130°. Rs. 13 and	18	0
CASELLA'S MINIMUM THERMOMETERS, boxwood scale to 130	8	0
PORTABLE THERMOMETERS, ivory scale in Morocco Cases, Rs. 9, 10, and	12	0
PORTABLE THERMOMETERS, ivory, scale, in boxwood, Rs. 3 &	6	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

A FRESH ARRIVAL OF MESSRS. MORICE COX & Co.'s PALE ALE, for sale at Rs. 5 per Dozen Quarts. Apply to GREY & Co.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows :—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co's BRANDY in—

2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 ,, 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 ,, 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Sole Agents for Messrs. JOHN & ROBERT TENNENT.
Bombay 14th July 1863.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—Fresh supply just received of JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints, guaranteed to be of the best quality of this name

Superior Breakfast CLARET	Rs. 33	per dozen.
Larose Medoc	14	,,
St. Julien Medoc	12	,,
St. Estephe	10	,,
BRANDY—fine old Cognac	18	,,
SHERRY—Ritchie's celebrated Pale Sherry	12	,,
VERMUTH of the well-known manufacturers, Messrs. Noilly, Prat & Co.	18	,,

Apply at the Office, or at the Godowns of
JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., No. 1, Bell Lane.

CHILLINGSWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received per *Lord Raglan*, a consignment of these renowned WINES, SHERRY, PORT AND CLARET, a choice but small batch, and therefore early orders are solicited.

We respectfully request attention to the caution inserted in former advertisements against spurious Wines sold as Chillingworth's. Orders should be addressed to

JEWUNJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
Bombay, 18th May 1863. No, 1, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons. Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account :—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
Ditto in Pints	11	8	,,
,, 3, a full flavored Do, in Quarts	16	8	,,
Ditto in Pints	9	0	,,
,, 4, a light Breakfas Do. in Quarts	12	8	,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

CHAMPAGNE, CLARETS, LIQUEURS, STOUT, AND BEER now landed.—Guinness's, Tennent's, and Barclay Perkins' Stout, Bass's Beer by Saunders and Cameron, Allsopp's Beer by Friend, Aitkin's Falkirk Beer, best Champagne by A. De Paul and St. Marscany (Geisler's and Cunliffe's expected), Clarets direct from Bordeaux, Chateaux, Leoville, St. Julien and Medoc, best Amsterdam Curagao, Maraschino, Crem de Noyeau, Extrait de Absinthe, Vermouth di Torino, and Eau de Vie de D'Antzic. TREACHER & Co

Bombay—(The Fort, Byculla and Poona.)

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTION & WORTHINGTON, of Dublin :—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE	do.	,, 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	,, 30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	,, 28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	,, 26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	,, 30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	,, 8

FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.

MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	,, 25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	,, 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	,, 24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	,, 20
Do. do. do.	do.	,, 18
Do. do. do. ST. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	,, 15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	,, 25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to 5, Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c. :—

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal......Amontillado	perdozen	Rs.	28
Bronze do. } White do. } ......Good Dinner Wines	,,	,,	24
Brown do. } Yellow do. }	,,	,,	22
MADEIRA, very old	,,		42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity......Quarts	,,	,,	30
Do. Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	15
Red Seal ......Quarts	,,	,,	24
Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margeaux	,,	,,	34
Leoville	,,	,,	28
St. Julien	,,	,,	22
Medoc	,,	,,	16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality...A.DePaul......Quarts	,,	,,	40
Do. ...A.DePaul......Pints	,,	,,	21
Do. ...J.C. Morizet...Quarts	,,	,,	36
Do. do ......Pints	,,	,,	19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { Dembar & Jordan Coblentz Rhine...	,,	,,	38
MOSELLE do do.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	,,	,,	21
TREACHER & Co.'s do	,,	,,	18
CURACOA	,,	,,	42
MARASCHINO	,,	,,	40
CHERRY BRANDY	,,	,,	30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	,,		
Do. ...Jules Robins (30 year old)	,,	,,	50
Rum ......Fine old Jamaica	,,	,,	20
Gin—Old Tom......Booth, London	,,		
Do. ......Hollands, in cases	,,		
WHISKEY......Glenlivat, Crabbie	,,	,,	21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottled, just to hand, in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE. TREACHER & Co.

Auction Announcements.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

LOOKING GLASSES.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, in Godowns, in Marine Street.

9 Cases containing Looking Glasses of the following sizes :—80 by 50 inches, 75 by 48, 70 by 45, 65 by 40, 60 by 35, 55 by 31, 48 by 30, 36 by 24, and 40 by 20.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached and Colored Goods, &c. &c.

SALE OF STOCK IN TRADE AND SHOP FURNITURE.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 12 A. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Shop in Medow Street, Fort, the Stock in Trade and Shop Furniture, of Mr. DORABJEE COOVERJEE MAJOO, Milliner, closing up his business.

The above will be on view from Monday, the 12th instant.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Residence, Malabar Hill, the valuable Household Furniture, Carriages Horses, &c., of JOHN CONNON, Esq., the same comprising Rich Cut Glassware, Decanters, &c., handsome Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, best Plated Hot Water Curry Dishes, a Set of Spoons and Forks, Dessert Knives and Forks, a Set of Shell Pattern Silver Spoons and Forks for 12, Table Cutlery, Bed and Table Linen, Dining, Side, Drawing Room, Pier, Round, Card and Writing Tables, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Easy, Pridieu, Arm and Folding Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, clothes and Gown Presses, Wardrobe Screens, Camp Cots, four-post Bedstead, Tea Poys, Flower and Hat Stands, Side Board, a sweet toned Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by Broadwood and Sons, Music Stool, a fifteen day ormulo Clock, Book-cases with glass doors, Cheval Glass, Dressing, Bath, and Dispense room Furniture, Cook-room Articles, &c. &c.

AT 1 P.M.

(If not previously disposed of.)

A nearly new English-built Open Carriage, with Glass-shutters to form close Carriage, with pole and shaft, suitable either for one or two horses, a nearly new Hanson, a light Brougham with pole and shaft, also suited either for one or two horses, a pair of high caste young grey fast Arab Horses, 5 and 6 years old, a powerful Grey Arab Horse, ditto Bay Brougham Horse, Double, and Single Harness, &c. &c.

Catalogues with full particulars will be published, and the Property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

THE PROPERTY OF A SPORTSMAN LEAVING INDIA.

A neat Press with Glass Doors made and fitted to contain the following, with their implements, ammunition, &c. complete—all well tried weapons :

1 Tranter's large size Revolving Rifle, 5 Chamber.
2 Sharp's Breech Loader Rifles with improved back sights
1 Double Gun by Moore, 12 bore.
1 Do. do. Westly Richards.
1 Do. do. Joe Manton, 20 bore.
1 Do. Rifle Carbine by Westly Richards.
1 Single Rifle by Collins.
1 Enfield Rifle and 1 Whitworth's ditto.
3 Revolvers of sizes.
Hunting Knife, &c.

Any of the above will be sold separately; but if the whole are taken at once, a large discount will be made.

Bombay, 8th October 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & CO.

SALE OF WHEAT AND PEAS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 P.M., at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Boree Bunder Station, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Dossa Arinam and on account of whom it may concern :—

W 8 A— 2 Bags of damaged Wheat.
W 11 A—53 do. do.
W 3 A—16 do. do.

ALSO, by order of Mahona Heerjee.

W 12 A—10 Bags of damaged Wheat.
W 7 A—80 do. do.
K 24 A—28 do. damaged Peas.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods, Twists, &c. &c.

The property of a Gentleman consisting of a set of Glass ware for 8 persons, Mustard Pot, Muffineers, Gold Sword Knots, &c. &c.

The remainder of an invoice of Books.

30 casks of polished Iron Rice Bowls.

On account and at the risk of Mr. De Almeida, the purchaser :—

1 Blackwood Press, Fry and Sauce Pans, etc.

AT 1 P. M.

One Large four-seated Carriage with a set of Harness well adapted for the use of a native Prince's retinue.

A self driving light Park Phaeton with Shaft, Pole and Lamps.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ARTICLES SAVED FROM THE WRECK OF THE LATE SHIP "PATTERSON."

On SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION at their rooms, the following saved from the wreck of the late ship *Patterson*, viz :—

Lying at Peerwaddy in Salsette, Karanga Talooka.
1 Beam and one piece of wreck.
Lying at Nayagam in Salsette.
1 Large lower beam with two Small ones attached.
2 Pieces Masts.
1 do Deck Planking.
1 Beam.
Lying at Elephanta.
1 Mast, 2 Spars, 1 Beam, 1 Spar.
Lying at Oorun.
1 broken Spar.

AUCTION SALE OF A CONSIGNMENT OF VERY SUPERIOR EUROPE FURNITURE, FIRST-CLASS LAMPS, MAGNIFICENT PIER GLASSES, VALUABLE CLOCKS, STATUARIES, VASES, &c., AT TARDEO, OPPOSITE THE POLICE CHOWKEE.

On MONDAY, the 19th, TUESDAY, the 20th, WEDNESDAY, the 21st, and THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., at 12 A. M., respectively, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION at Tardeo, in the premises formerly known as the family house of the late DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE MAMA, Esq., a large and extensive consignment of very valuable Europe and English Furniture, Plate, Plated Glass and Porcelain Ware, &c. The same comprises two very valuabale Plate Chests complete, with a service of Silver Rosette Pattern Spoons and Forks for 24, a handsome silver richly Damascene, Engraved Exhibition Partern Tea Service, containing Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugar Basins with covers, and Milk or Cream Jugs with jointed covers. Butter, Cooler, a 13 in Renaissance engraved Silver Bread Basket, Silver Pierced Cruet, Egg, Liquor, and Pickle Frames, a 4q to, a shaped leaded edge Soup Tureen with stag on the top, a Buccleuch engraved Silver Toast Rack, Silver Muffineers, Sugar and Pepper Castors, Knife Rests, Bottle Labels, Mahogany Cases each containing 24 pairs of very handsome Silver Dessert and Fish eating Knives and Forks, a set of best electro-plated shaped Dome, Beaded Dish Covers with stag handles containing 12 (but to be sold in three separate lots), a set of 4 handsome Oval double Dishes with stag handles. two Oval 25 in. Tea Trays, 4, 10 and 12 in. shaped beaded edge, Engraved new style Waiters. The whole of the above are perfectly new and are fitted in 2 strong Wainscot Chests, a very elegant green and gold Dinner Service for 24, a very pretty and costly Dessert Service, a handsome Breakfast do., best Ivory-handled Cutlery for 36, these are also quite new, several pairs of best Hot Waster Curry Dishes with artichoke handles, Sets of Shell and Queen's pattern Spoons and Forks for 12 in Mahogany cases, Cruet, Pickle and Soy Frames, Epergnes, Centrepieces and Candlebras, a pair of each 6 and 7 light. Richly cut Crystal glass Pedestal Girandoles and two pair of Wall do. to match] by Copeland. Handsome glass Pedestal Table Argand Lamps and Crystal and Bohemian glass Candlesticks, with ruby coloured and gilt, Shades, Pans and Drops, Cut and Vineleaf pattern Glass Ware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, Tea and Toilet Services, English and French furniture with Brass mountings, and inlaid with mother o'pearl and Brass such as Walnut Wood, Oblong, Occasional and Round Tables, Settees, and Drawing room Chairs lined with rich Crimson and gold and blue admask, Easy, Devotional, and other Chairs, Canterbury. A large Ottoman, gilt flower Baskets, Brass inlaid Chiffoneers with white Marble Slabs, Brass and mother o'pearl inlaid Whatnots, flower Baskets and cabinets with white Marble Slabs, Papier Mache, Tea Poys, Mahogany Pier, Side, and Oblong Tables, with white Marble Slabs, Lady's cabinets, Writing, Work and Card Tables. Whatnots, Tea Poys, Presses and Almiras with glass Mirrors, Dressing and Washing Tables with Mirrors and Marbles, Brass Bedsteads, four Slate Bagatelle Tables complete, an invoice of Mahogany Dressing and Cheval Glasses, Musical Boxes, Plated 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 light Hanging Argand Lamps, with Drops, three firstrate 8 and 12 light Hanging Argand Chandeliers, with ruby colored Drops, magnificent Pier Glasses in rich Gilt Frames, six, light Chandeliers, by Nash, 8 and 12 light Chandeliers, a large variety of handsome Table Ornaments, Vases, and Toilet Bottles, Bronze and Marble Figures, Statuaries, French Vases with Domes, Ornament Stands with ornaments under domes, an excellent 8-day Clock by "French," London, a handsome solid Marble large 15-day Clock, with Bronze figure, rich Velvet Pile and Brussels Carpets, 25 rolls of rich Carpet and borders, 8 childs patent Spring Rocking Horses, rich velvet pile Table Covers, Plated and Gilt-framed Wall Mirrors, with lights. three light Bohemian Glass and Gilt Wall Shades, with Gilt Drops, choice Engravings and Prints in Maple and Gilt Frames, an Invoice of Buggy, and riding Whips, Walking Sticks with Photographs, Swords, and Whistles, Four Garden Engines, Fireproof Safes, Iron Gates, and a variety of fancy goods, together with a collection of nicely Carved Blackwood Furniture.

AT 1 P. M. ON THE FIRST DAY.

An American 4-wheeled Spider Carriage, with pole and shaft to carry two or four persons.

An American 4-wheeled Spider Carriage with pole and shaft to carry two persons.

Sets of plated Mounted single and Double Harness.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from Sunday next the 11th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An English-built open Carriage, by Silk and Brown.
An English-built Buggy by "Kinross." Price Rs .800.
A Travelling Gharry in good order.
Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each.
Good Sherry in quarts.
Holland Gin, 15 large square Bottles in a case.
A Bay Arab Horse, aged fresh five, height 14-2¼.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

English Bound Account Books, ready ruled, for office use, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 quires each.
Calf bound Cash Books, 5 quires.
Do. Ledgers with index 5 do.
Letter Copying Books with Index.

NEW MALVERN DOG CARTS.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have now on hand for sale on commission, only one very superior highly-finished English-builtnew Malvern Dog Cart, with imitation cane and wicker worked panels, Lancewood Shafts, best plated Lamps, with fancy coloured Glasses. BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 8th October 1863.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, indeed melanchoy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rational of the course of study, the names of refereces, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,910,168 (£357,606.)
Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—2, *Military Square.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—

On London 6 months' sight		2s. 0½d.	per Rupee
3 Do.	Do.	2s. 0d.	,,
On Demand		1s. 11½d.	,,
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2-57 cts.	,,
3 Do.	Do. ,,	2-54 ,,	,,
On Demand	,,	2-53 ,,	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any farther information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 2nd October 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¾d.	per Rup.
,, ,, ,, ,,	4 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
,, ,, ,, ,,	3 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
,, ,, ,, ,,	2 do.	2s.	0d.	do.
,, ,, ,, ,,	1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Scotland } On Ireland }	On demand...	1s.	11½d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6 ₩ cent ₩ annum.				
do. 9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
do. 6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
do. 4	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
do. 3	do.	do.	4	do.	do

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"
R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 6th Oct. 1863.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	0¼d.	,,
3 Do.	at 2s.		,,
2 Do.	at 1s.	11¾d.	,,
1 Do.	at 1s.	11½d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s.	11½d.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 17th August 1863. Agent.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on

demand	2	per ct.	per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 3 months	4	do.	do.
Do. Do. 6 do.	5	do.	do.
Do. Do. 12 do.	6	do.	do.

No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities .... 7 per cent.
On other Securities .... 8 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0½d.	per Rupee
Do. 4	do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Do. 3	do.	2s.		do.
Do. 2	do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Do. 1	do.	1s.	11½d.	do.
On demand		1s.	11½d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent. commission.

Hours of business .... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays .... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.
Bombay, 1st October 1863.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT—

Croquet	The Rotatory Gammon
Armstrong Gun	,, Aunt Sally
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes	,, Ringolette
Circassian Puzzle	,, Russian Bear Hunt
Parlour or Lawn Bowls	,, English Loto
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads)	,, Targetta
	,, Red, White, and Blue
Boxes of Puzzles	,, Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
Troco or Lawn Billiards	
Bowling Green Bowls	,, Game of War
The Boat Puzzle	,, Puff and Dart
The Tournament	,, Schimmel or Bell and Hammer
The "In statu quo Chessboard"	
The Portable B. C. D. Board	,, Gwalior
Staunton Chess Men	,, Hard Lines
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle	,, Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
German Billiards	
Historical Loto	
Numerical Puzzle	,, Oxford University Boat Race
The Game of Squails	
,, ,, Non Plus	Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights
,, Decimal Puzzle	

Received by TREACHER & Co., Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s.	0¼d.	,,
,, 3 do.	2s.		,,
,, 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,
,, 1 do.	1s.	11½d.	,,
,, On demand } On Scotland do. } On Ireland do. }	1s.	11½d.	,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight... }	1s.	11½d.	,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2	per cent.
Deposits for 6 months	3	,,
Do. do. 3 do.	4	,,
Do. do. 12 do.	6	,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 1st October 1863. Acting Agent.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.

CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted, for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Subject to one month's notice	3 per cent. per annum.			
Do. three	do.	4	do.	do.
Do. six	do.	5	do.	do.
Do. twelve	do.	6	do.	do.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On Interest or Dividends ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission charged.

Bombay, 17th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,	at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s.	0d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s.	11½d.	do.
Do.	on Demand	do.	1s.	11½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 2nd Oct. 1863. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE............ LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0½d.
,, 4	do.	2s.	0¼d.
,, 3	do.	2s.	0d.
,, 2	do.	1s.	11¾d.
,, 1	do.	1s.	11½d.
,, On demand		1s.	11½d.
Circular Notes		1s.	11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondes should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes, of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

RICHARD BARNES, Manager.
Bombay, 1st September 1863.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummum Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes.

Elastic Enamel Leather Boots.
Do. Patent do. do.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Do. Emperor's Kid Boot.
Do. do. French Calf with spur boxes.
French Calf Lace Shoes.

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, other wise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.

TERMS—CASH.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

Insurances, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka-built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to insure Freight and Cargo to the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents for the Company in Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd September 1863.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2000,000.

FIRE Premiums	for year	1858	£196,148
Do.	do.	1859	228,314
Do.	do.	1860	262,977
Do.	do.	1861	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 14th October 1860.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in London and Calcutta 1834
CONFIRMED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT
6 WILLIAM IV., CAP. 64.

INVESTED CAPITAL £670,000, OF WHICH ONE HALF IS HELD BY THE INDIAN BRANCH.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
Chairman.—C. D. Bruce, Esq.
Actuary.—Christian Child, Esq.

INDIAN BRANCH.

Directors.

William H. Smoult, Esq. George Brown, Esq.
John N. Bullen, Esq. Alex. Walker, Esq.
C. S. Hoggs, Esq.

Local Director at Allahabad—Cecil Stephenson, Esq.

Auditors.

Harry InglisLee, Esq. N. S. Sweedland, Esq.

Physician—Alexander Webb, Esq., M. D.

Treasurers. *Solicitors.*
Bank of Bengal. Messrs. Frith & Sandes.

Agents and Secretaries—Messrs. Braddon and Co.

Madras Agents. *Bombay Agents.*
Messrs. Bainbridge & Co. Messrs. Leckie & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors.

George Taylor, Esq. J. Somerville, Esq.
T. F. Gray, Esq. Andrew Hay, Esq.
F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY.

THE profits are declared in each year, on the second Wednesday in May, from and after which date all persons assured or the whole term of life on the participating scale, and on whose Policies six complete annual or twelve complete half yearly original premiums have been paid, are entitled to participate in the profits of succeeding years in either of the modes provided by the Deed of Settlement, viz., either by a reduction of the annual or half-yearly premiums for the current year as they fall due, or an equivalent addition to the sum assured by way of a bonus. Each assurer, on his first becoming entitled to participate in the profits, has the option of selecting either of the foregoing methods, and three months from the date of declaration of the profits is allowed for his making that selection, which, however, when once determined on, cannot be altered in after years.

2.—One fifth of the ascertained profits of the five past years is divided between the Policyholders and Shareholders—three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter; the remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average to be struck on the next succeeding year.

3.—The following table will show the operation of the reduction allowed by the division of profits for 1862 which is equivalent to 47½ per cent. on the current annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation :—

Age next birth-day when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy previous to the 2nd Wednesday in May.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction.			Annual Premium Payable after deduction.		
		Co.'s Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	May 1857	10,000	420	199	8	0	220	8	0
30	,,	10,000	480	228	0	0	252	0	0
40	,,	10,000	590	280	4	0	309	12	0
50	,,	10,000	740	351	8	0	388	8	0
50	,,	10,000	1,030	489	4	0	540	12	0

4.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

5.—Separate tables for assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the *whole of Life* at reduced rates, for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

6.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the issue of Policies in India for the whole term of Life on the non-participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of the Policy six months premium shall be paid in advance, and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of persons assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 28 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be absolutely forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.

7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.

8.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9.—On the return of persons (whose lives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred. In the case of participating Policies, the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium whereas Indian assurers can continue their Policies in England on most favorable terms. Parties assured in Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future Premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee; and in the event of such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee.

10.—When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the office in London, and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.

11.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums, as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policy holder. The appointment of Sub-committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

12. All Policies becoming claims on the Society, will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

13.—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than six years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of Loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

14.—Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society, by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposals for assurance *not under Co.'s Rs.* 2,500 :—but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the Applicant.

15.—Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

The rates of Premium on Term Policies, and Assurances for the whole of life without participation, are now reduced, by order of the London Board, Twenty per cent., and will be found below those of any other office in India.

For Assurance for the whole Term of Life with participation in the profits of the Society, the rates remain unaltered, but the reduction after the expiration of six years has hitherto amounted upon an average to Fifty per cent. upon the original charges and the success of the Universal leads the Directors to hope that the prospective results will be still more satisfactory.

COMPARISON OF RATES.

Indian Civil Rates.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without Participation
Original ...	18	31	26	27	27	28	28	28	41	37
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	21	21	22	22	23	23	23	41	31

Indian Military and Naval.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without participation.
Original ...	18	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	45	40
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	45	34

By order of the Directors,
BRADDON & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.
Bombay, April 1860.

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